

**2025-26 SESSION**

**SENATE  
THIRD READING PACKET**

**MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2026**



OFFICE OF SENATE FLOOR ANALYSES  
651-4171

## SENATE THIRD READING PACKET

Attached are analyses of bills on the Daily File for Monday, June 1, 2026.

<u>Note</u>	<u>Measure</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Location</u>
	<a href="#">SB 1241</a>	Smallwood-Cuevas	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SB 1422</a>	Durazo	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 112</a>	Grove	Unfinished Business
	<a href="#">SCR 113</a>	Grove	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 142</a>	Becker	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 145</a>	Weber Pierson	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 166</a>	Choi	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 179</a>	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SCR 181</a>	Grayson	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SJR 7</a>	Cervantes	Unfinished Business
	<a href="#">SR 67</a>	Blakespear	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 108</a>	Hurtado	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 109</a>	Menjivar	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 112</a>	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 113</a>	Choi	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">SR 114</a>	Niello	Senate Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">AB 350</a>	Bonta	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">AB 736</a>	Wicks	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">AB 1526</a>	Committee on Governmental Organization	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 119</a>	Ta	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 123</a>	Chen	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 124</a>	Ta	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 143</a>	Pacheco	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 149</a>	Hart	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 158</a>	Solache	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 159</a>	Kalra	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 163</a>	Ramos	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 167</a>	Hadwick	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 174</a>	Muratsuchi	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 176</a>	Elhawary	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 178</a>	Flora	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 179</a>	Flora	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 180</a>	Connolly	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 181</a>	Patel	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 182</a>	Ransom	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 183</a>	Sharp-Collins	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 184</a>	Rivas	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 186</a>	Chen	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 188</a>	Soria	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 189</a>	Ahrens	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 190</a>	Ortega	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 195</a>	Gabriel	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 196</a>	Solache	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File
	<a href="#">ACR 198</a>	Patel	Assembly Bills - Third Reading File

+ ADDS

RA Revised Analysis

\* Analysis pending



THIRD READING

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Bill No: SB 1241  
Author: Smallwood-Cuevas (D)  
Amended: 5/14/26  
Vote: 21

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SENATE LABOR, PUB. EMP. & RET. COMMITTEE: 4-1, 3/25/26  
AYES: Smallwood-Cuevas, Cortese, Durazo, Laird  
NOES: Strickland

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 6-1, 5/14/26  
AYES: Cervantes, Cabaldon, Dahle, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab  
NOES: Seyarto

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**SUBJECT:** Skilled and trained workforce requirements

**SOURCE:** California State Association of Electrical Workers  
California State Pipe Trades Council  
Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers

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**DIGEST:** This bill 1) makes specified changes to skilled and trained workforce (STW) requirements; 2) expands the circumstances under which a public entity can be required to obtain an enforceable commitment to use a STW; 3) requires public entities and private developers to comply with STW notice and posting requirements, as specified; 4) defines “substantial compliance plan” and “material misrepresentation;” 5) modifies the criteria the Labor Commissioner (LC) uses to assess penalties for STW violations; 6) requires the LC to impose the maximum allowable financial penalty for a contractor’s failure to submit a monthly report or continued failure to use a STW after notice of a violation, as specified; 7) requires the LC to accept complaints from a joint labor-management committee (JLMC); 8) requires the LC to impose a penalty on a private developer who fails to comply with STW notice and posting requirements, as specified; and 9) makes a willful violation of the STW posting or notice requirement by a developer, its agent, or representative, a misdemeanor.

**ANALYSIS:**

## Existing federal law:

- 1) Permits, pursuant to the Labor Management Cooperation Act of 1978, the establishment of plant, area, and industrywide labor management committees (JLMCs), which have been organized jointly by employers and labor organizations representing employees in that plant, area, or industry, as specified. (Title 29 United States Code (U.S.C.) §175a)

## Existing state law:

- 1) Establishes within the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR), various entities including the Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) under the direction of the Labor Commissioner (LC) and empowers the LC to ensure a just day's pay in every workplace and to promote justice through robust enforcement of labor laws. (Labor Code §79-107)
- 2) Defines a "skilled and trained" workforce (STW) as a workforce that meets both of the following conditions:
  - a) All the workers performing work in an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades are either skilled journeypersons or apprentices registered in an apprenticeship program approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS).
  - b) At least 60% of the skilled journeypersons employed to perform work on the contract or project by every contractor and each of its subcontractors at every tier are graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation, as specified. (Public Contract Code §2601)
- 3) Provides that a public entity can be required, by statute or regulation, to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a STW to complete a contract or project. (Public Contract Code §2600(a))
- 4) Authorizes a public entity to require a bidder, contractor, or other entity to use a STW to complete a contract or project regardless of whether the public entity is required to do so by statute or regulation. (Public Contract Code §2600(b))
- 5) Provides that when the use of a STW to complete a contract or project is required pursuant to 3) or 4), above, the public entity shall include in all bid documents and construction contracts a notice that the project is subject to a STW requirement. (Public Contract Code §2600(c))

- 6) Requires a contractor, bidder, or other entity to provide to the public entity or other awarding body, on a monthly basis while the project or contract is being performed, a report demonstrating compliance with skilled and trained workforce requirements. (Public Contract Code §2602)
- 7) Provides that if a monthly report does not demonstrate compliance, the public agency or other awarding body shall do all of the following:
  - a) Withhold further payments until the contractor, bidder, or other entity provides a plan to achieve substantial compliance, as specified.
  - b) Forward a copy of the monthly report to the LC for issuance of a civil wage and penalty assessment.
  - c) Forward to the LC a copy of the plan, if any, submitted by the contractor, bidder, or other entity to achieve substantial compliance. (Public Contract Code §2602(c))
- 8) Provides that a contractor or subcontractor that fails to use a STW shall forfeit, as a civil penalty to the state, not more than \$5,000 per month of work performed in violation of STW requirements. A contractor or subcontractor that commits a second or subsequent violation within a three-year period shall forfeit as a civil penalty to the state the sum of not more than \$10,000 per month of work performed in violation of STW requirements. (Public Contract Code §2603(a))
- 9) Authorizes the LC to reduce or waive any monetary penalty for STW violations if the amount of the penalty would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. (Public Contract Code §2603(c))
- 10) Directs the LC to consider the following criteria when assessing penalties for STW violations:
  - a) Whether the violation was intentional.
  - b) Whether the contractor or subcontractor has committed other violations of STW requirements or of the Labor Code.
  - c) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the contractor or subcontractor took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.
  - d) The extent or severity of the violation.
  - e) Whether a contractor or subcontractor submitted and followed a plan to achieve substantial compliance with this chapter.(Public Contract Code §2603(c))

- 11) Provides that whenever a contractor or subcontractor is found by the LC to have violated STW requirements with intent to defraud, the contractor or subcontractor or a firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which the contractor or subcontractor has any interest is ineligible for a period of not less than one year or more than three years to do either of the following:
  - a) Bid on or be awarded a contract for a public works project.
  - b) Perform work as a subcontractor on a public works project.(Public Contract Code §2603(h))
  
- 12) Authorizes a JLMC to bring an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against an employer that fails to pay the prevailing wage to its employees or that fails to provide certified payroll records, as specified. (Labor Code §1771.2)

This bill:

- 1) Expands the circumstances under which a public entity can be required to obtain an enforceable commitment to use a STW to include a requirement imposed by rule, resolution, ordinance, permit condition, permit streamlining condition, public funding condition, development agreement, or public contract, in addition to statute or regulation.
  
- 2) Provides that when the use of a STW to complete a contract or project is required, as specified, the public entity shall do both of the following:
  - a) Provide a notice in all bid documents and construction contracts for such work that the project is subject to the STW requirement.
  - b) Post or require the prime contractor to post a job site notice that the project is subject to the STW requirement.
  
- 3) Provides that the failure of a public entity to provide a notice, or post or require the posting of a job site notice, that a project is required to use a STW shall not excuse a bidder, contractor, or other entity from the obligation to use a STW if such a requirement is imposed by rule, resolution, ordinance, permit condition, permit streamlining condition, public funding condition, development agreement, or public contract, in addition to statute or regulation.
  
- 4) Provides that a private developer required to use a STW for a project shall do both of the following:
  - a) Provide a notice in all bid documents and construction contracts for such work a notice that the project is subject to the STW requirement.

- b) Post or require the prime contractor to post a job site notice that the project is subject to the STW requirement.
- 5) Provides that the failure of a private developer to provide a notice, or to post or require the posting of a job notice, as specified, shall not excuse a contractor or subcontractor from the obligation to use a STW if such a requirement is imposed by a statute, regulation, rule, resolution, ordinance, permit condition, permit streamlining condition, public funding condition, development agreement, or contract.
- 6) Defines “substantial compliance plan” as a written plan that does both of the following:
- a) Ensures full compliance with the apprenticeship graduate workforce percentage requirements and skilled journeyman requirements on all work performed after acceptance of the plan.
  - b) Substantially remedies prior violations of STW requirements through exceeding the minimum apprenticeship graduate requirements on future work.
- 7) Defines “material misrepresentation” as a false or misleading statement or omission of material fact in a certification in a monthly report, substantial compliance plan, or other submission required by STW law that would tend to affect a determination of compliance.
- 8) Makes various changes to the existing criteria the LC considers when assessing penalties for STW violations. Specifically, this bill directs the LC to consider:
- a) Whether the violation was intentional. A violation is intentional if the contractor had actual knowledge of the STW requirements and failed to take reasonable steps to comply.
  - b) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the contractor or subcontractor took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation and any subsequent violations did not occur.
  - c) If the violation is the first violation by the contractor or subcontractor within the prior three years, whether a contractor or subcontractor submitted and followed a “substantial compliance plan” and the extent to which the compliance plan remedied prior noncompliance.
  - d) Whether the contractor or subcontractor is a party to a collective bargaining agreement that requires the contractor or subcontractor to obtain workers from a hiring hall and whether the contractor or subcontractor notified the hiring hall of the STW requirement.

- 9) Prohibits the LC from waiving penalties for failure to timely submit a required monthly report, material misrepresentation, or continued noncompliance after notice of a violation.
- 10) Provides that failure to submit the required monthly report, failure to remedy an incomplete monthly report, or continued failure to use a STW after notice of a violation shall result in a mandatory financial penalty equal to the maximum penalty allowable under STW law.
- 11) Requires the LC to accept and timely investigate complaints from a JLMC alleging that a contractor or subcontractor failed to use a STW workforce, as specified.
- 12) Provides that if the LC or their designee determines after an investigation that a private developer failed to comply with the notice and posting requirements in 4) with respect to a project, the developer shall forfeit, as a civil penalty to the state, no more than \$10,000 per month for each month when work subject to the STW requirement is performed on the project.
- 13) Authorizes the LC to waive or reduce any monetary penalty under 12) if the amount of the penalty would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. The LC shall consider, in setting the amount of a monetary penalty, all of the following circumstances:
  - a) Whether the developer had actual knowledge of the STW requirement.
  - b) Whether the developer's failure to comply with the notice and posting requirement resulted in the violation of the STW requirement.
  - c) The extent or severity of the developer's violation.
- 14) Provides that the determination of the LC as to the amount of the penalty imposed in 13) shall be reviewable by the Director of DIR only for an abuse of discretion.
- 15) Provides that a private developer, agent, or representative thereof who has actual knowledge that the STW requirement applies to a project and willfully violates the notice and posting requirements in 4) is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- 16) Make various technical and conforming changes.

## Background

*What is a Skilled and Trained Workforce?* STW requirements are qualifications for the building and construction workforce that California requires on certain projects. A “skilled and trained” workforce is one in which all workers performing work in an apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades are either skilled journeypersons<sup>1</sup> or apprentices registered in a DAS-approved apprenticeship program. Additionally, at least 60% of the skilled journeypersons employed to perform work on the contract or project are graduates of either an in-state, DAS-approved apprenticeship program or an out-of-state, federally-approved apprenticeship program. Individuals who qualify as skilled journeypersons based on their on-the-job experience *do not count* towards the 60% minimum graduation requirement. STW requirements ensure high-quality construction projects and invest in the State’s apprenticeship programs by increasing demand for graduates.

A public entity can be required, by statute or regulation, to obtain an enforceable commitment that a bidder, contractor, or other entity will use a STW to complete a contract or project. However, even in the absence of a statute or regulation, a public entity can mandate the use of a STW.

This bill would expand the circumstances under which a public entity can be required to obtain an enforceable commitment to use a STW to include a requirement imposed by rule, resolution, ordinance, permit condition, permit streamlining condition, public funding condition, development agreement, or public contract. Additionally, the bill would require public entities and private developers to provide a notice in all bid documents and construction contracts that the project is subject to STW requirements and to post, or require the prime contractor to post, a job site notice that the project is subject to STW requirements.

### *Monthly Compliance Reports and Substantial Compliance Plans*

When a contractor is required to use a STW they commit to doing so in an enforceable agreement with the public entity or awarding body. As part of this agreement, a contractor submits monthly reports to the public entity that demonstrate their compliance and their subcontractors’ compliance at every tier. Reports include the full name of each worker and the name, location, and graduation date of their completed apprenticeship program.

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<sup>1</sup> A “skilled journeyperson” means a worker who either 1) graduated from an in-state apprenticeship program approved by DAS or an out-of-state apprenticeship program, approved by the federal Secretary of Labor or 2) has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience as would be required to graduate from the applicable DAS-approved apprenticeship program.

If a contractor fails to provide a monthly report or provides an incomplete one, the public entity will withhold payments until compliance is achieved and notify the LC for issuance of a civil penalty. For the public entity to resume payments, a contractor must submit a substantial compliance plan. The Public Contract Code does not specify the format of a substantial compliance plan, nor does it specify the information that should be included. This vagueness can be problematic, because public entities are required to immediately resume payments unless they reject the plan as insufficient and explain the reason for the rejection. Without clear guidelines, public entities are incentivized to accept any compliance plan so that work on their project can continue.

This bill would define “substantial compliance plan” so that public entities have clear guidelines to determine whether a plan is sufficient and they should resume payments. A “substantial compliance plan” would be a written plan that does both of the following:

- 1) Ensures full compliance with the apprenticeship graduate workforce percentage requirements and skilled journeyperson requirements on all work performed after acceptance of the plan.
- 2) Substantially remedies prior violations of skilled and trained workforce requirements through exceeding the minimum apprenticeship graduate requirements on future work.

*Penalties for Skilled and Trained Workforce Violations.* The LC can issue civil penalties and debar contractors that violate STW obligations. Initial violations carry a maximum penalty of \$5,000 per month of work performed in violation. Second or subsequent violations within a three-year period carry a maximum penalty of \$10,000 per month of work performed. When assessing penalties, the LC considers specified criteria, including whether the violation was intentional and whether a contractor submitted and followed a substantial compliance plan.

A contractor can be debarred for any violation of STW obligations committed with intent to defraud. Generally, intent to defraud requires the intent to deceive another person or entity, and to induce such person or entity, in reliance upon such deception, to assume, create, transfer, alter or terminate a right, obligation, or power with reference to property of any kind.

This bill would make several changes to the approach the LC uses to assess penalties for STW violations. Among other things, the measure would:

- Prohibit the LC from waiving penalties for failure to timely submit a required monthly report, “material misrepresentation” or continued noncompliance after notice.
- Require the LC to impose a mandatory financial penalty equal to the maximum allowable under STW law (PCC §2600-2603) for failure to submit the monthly report, failure to remedy an incomplete monthly report, or continued failure to use a STW workforce.
- Require the LC to accept complaints from a JLMC alleging that a contractor failed to use a STW.
- Require the LC to issue a civil wage and penalty assessment to a developer that violates the STW notice and posting requirements, as specified.
- Make a willful violation of the STW posting or notice requirement by a developer, its agent, or representative, a misdemeanor.

Collectively, these changes would increase the frequency of STW penalty assessments and limit the LC’s ability to reduce or waive penalties.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

“Administrative costs to the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) have yet to be identified, but the bill’s workload (including increased investigations, enforcement and appeals) would result in annual costs potentially in excess of \$1 million annually (Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund). Additionally, the bill would likely result in increased penalty revenue of unknown magnitude (Labor Enforcement and Compliance Fund).”

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/14/26)

California State Association of Electrical Workers (Co-source)  
 California State Pipe Trades Council (Co-source)  
 Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers (Co-source)  
 California Federation of Labor Unions  
 International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, District Council 16  
 International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, District Council 36  
 State Building and Construction Trades Council  
 Teamsters California

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/14/26)

Associated General Contractors

California State Council of Laborers  
Construction Employers' Association  
Western Electrical Contractors Association

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** The California State Association of Electrical Workers, the California State Pipe Trades Council, and the Western States Council of Sheet Metal Workers argue:

“California's STW requirements were established with a clear purpose: to ensure high-quality, safe, and efficient construction on public works projects. Unfortunately, persistent gaps in enforcement have allowed some contractors to circumvent these standards without meaningful accountability. Under current law, a contractor may cure an STW violation simply by submitting a ‘substantial compliance plan’ — yet the law provides no clear definition of what substantial compliance actually requires. As a result, some contractors have been able to satisfy their obligations through vague assurances and no corrective action rather than genuine workforce investment. This loophole undermines the integrity of the STW framework, allows noncompliant contractors to access public dollars, and puts responsible employers who invest in apprenticeship training at a competitive disadvantage.

SB 1241 directly addresses these failures. By defining substantial compliance, limiting its application to first-time violations, and requiring contractors to remedy past noncompliance, the bill closes the most significant enforcement gap in the current law. Additionally, by clarifying material misrepresentation standards, establishing consequences for intentionally false submissions, authorizing temporary disqualification from public works for serious violations, and directing the Labor Commissioner to accept complaints from joint labor management committees, SB 1241 creates a meaningful and accountable enforcement framework.”

**ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:** The Associated General Contractors oppose the measure, arguing:

“SB 1241 represents a substantial broadening of the STW mandate by extending its applicability to additional agreements and local actions, including development agreements and resolutions. This expansion would capture a far larger share of public and quasi-public work, increasing compliance obligations for contractors without any demonstrated need or capacity analysis.

SB 1241 broadens the circumstances under which STW requirements apply, sweeping in more projects and local instruments than ever before. This expansion

increases compliance exposure for contractors and public agencies alike, even where local markets lack sufficient numbers of workers meeting STW thresholds.

Current law already requires monthly reporting to demonstrate STW compliance. SB 1241 tightens these requirements and prohibits the Labor Commissioner from waiving penalties when monthly reports are incomplete or missing, regardless of circumstances. This creates a rigid, high-risk reporting environment that disproportionately impacts small and mid-sized contractors.”

The California State Council of Laborers also oppose the measure, arguing:

“...we believe SB 1241 will prove counterproductive to the goals of the unionized construction sector. Because union contractors are virtually the only entities with the training infrastructure to meet aggressive ‘skilled and trained’ standards, they are the primary targets of these increased penalties. Even the most sophisticated union contractors often face significant hurdles in meeting these rigorous workforce percentages. By removing the Labor Commissioner's discretion to waive penalties for administrative errors, this bill creates a high-stakes environment that punishes those who are doing the most to uphold state labor standards.

Finally, we are deeply concerned that SB 1241 will make it extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible, to achieve our goals of hiring emerging minority, women, or locally owned community contractors (XBEs) on public works jobs. These are typically smaller, newer contractors who are still developing their administrative capacity. Forcing these growing firms to operate under the threat of a three-year ‘death penalty’ for a single reporting error will discourage their participation in public works and strip away opportunities for the very communities we aim to empower.”

Prepared by: Emma Bruce / L., P.E. & R. / (916) 651-1556  
5/18/26 15:24:06

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SB 1422  
Author: Durazo (D), et al.  
Amended: 5/14/26  
Vote: 21

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SENATE HEALTH COMMITTEE: 9-2, 4/8/26

AYES: Weber Pierson, Caballero, Durazo, Gonzalez, Menjivar, Padilla, Pérez,  
Rubio, Smallwood-Cuevas

NOES: Valladares, Grove

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 5-2, 5/14/26

AYES: Cervantes, Cabaldon, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab

NOES: Seyarto, Dahle

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**SUBJECT:** Medi-Cal: eligibility: immigration status

**SOURCE:** California Immigrant Policy Center  
Health Access California  
Latino Coalition for a Healthy California

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**DIGEST:** This bill phases out the freeze on program enrollment in full-scope Medi-Cal for undocumented immigrants no sooner than January 1, 2028, dependent on the condition of the state General Fund, prioritized by age group.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing federal law:

- 1) Establishes the Medicaid program to enable each state to furnish medical assistance on behalf of individuals whose income and resources are insufficient to meet the costs of necessary medical services. [Title 42 United States Code (USC) §1396, et seq.]

- 2) Authorizes lawfully present immigrants with satisfactory immigration status to receive federal public benefits, including lawful permanent residents who have resided in the U.S. for more than five years, asylees, refugees, parolees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, individuals lawfully residing in the U.S. in accordance with a Compact of Free Association, and immigrants who have been battered or subject to extreme cruelty. [8 USC §1613 and §1641]
- 3) Limits, starting October 1, 2026, as enacted by H.R. 1 (Public Law No. 119-21), federal payments to states for individuals who are not citizens or nationals of the U.S., lawful permanent residents, Cuban or Haitian entrants, or individuals lawfully residing in the U.S. in accordance with a Compact of Free Association. [42 USC §1396b]
- 4) Prohibits, under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), individuals without satisfactory immigration status from being eligible for any state or local public benefits, except for assistance for health care items and services that are necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition, short-term, non-cash, in-kind emergency disaster relief, public health assistance for immunizations, public health assistance for testing and treatment of symptoms of communicable disease, and other community in-kind services specified by the Attorney General. [8 USC §1621]
- 5) Authorizes states to provide eligibility for state and local public benefits to immigrants without satisfactory immigration status by enacting of a statute after August 22, 1996, affirmatively providing for such eligibility. [8 USC §1621]

Existing state law:

- 1) Establishes the Medi-Cal program, administered by the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services. [Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) §14000, et seq.]
- 2) Establishes eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits to individuals over age 19 without satisfactory immigration status who are lawful permanent residents for less than five years or are permanently residing under color or law. [WIC §14007.5]

- 3) Establishes Medi-Cal eligibility for individuals without satisfactory immigration status or those individuals included in 2) (collectively, “undocumented immigrants”) using state funds, and directs DHCS to maximize federal financial participation to the extent allowable under federal law. Starting January 1, 2026, freezes program enrollment for individuals over age 19, except for nonminor dependents and former foster youth until their 26<sup>th</sup> birthday. [WIC §14007.8]
- 4) Specifies that individuals who apply for or lose coverage after January 1, 2026 are only eligible for medically necessary pregnancy-related services or services necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition. Requires individuals who are pregnant when they lose coverage to remain eligible for full-scope Medi-Cal throughout the pregnancy and for 12 months after the pregnancy ends. [WIC §14007.8]
- 5) Requires nonpregnant individuals between the ages of 19 and 59 without satisfactory immigration status to pay a \$30 monthly premium to keep coverage, starting July 1, 2027. Exempts nonminor dependents and former foster youth until their 26<sup>th</sup> birthday. [WIC §14007.8]
- 6) Specifies that individuals who fail to pay the monthly premium for no more than 90 days are only eligible for medically necessary pregnancy-related services or services necessary for the treatment of an emergency medical condition. Requires outstanding premium balances to be paid in full as a condition of continued eligibility for full-scope Medi-Cal coverage. [WIC §14007.8]
- 7) Eliminates, starting July 1, 2026, nonemergency dental services conditions from full-scope coverage for immigrants without satisfactory immigration status. [WIC §14007.8]

This bill:

- 1) Requires the Director of Finance to annually certify via a report to the Governor and the Legislature, starting August 1, 2027, the following information;
  - a) The annual General Fund cost of implementing full scope Medi-Cal benefits for each successive age group in the order specified starting the following January 1; and,
  - b) A determination of whether the General Fund would be in deficit in the current fiscal year or any of the following two fiscal years.

- 2) Ends the freeze on full scope Medi-Cal enrollment for individuals who are undocumented on January 1 of the following year for individuals in an age group for whom the report described in 1) certifies that the General Fund would not be in deficit, as specified.
- 3) Defines deficit as a negative balance in the Special Fund for Economic Uncertainties based on the most recent Department of Finance estimates.
- 4) Specifies that the age groups and order of priority is as follows:
  - a) Individuals over 49 years of age;
  - b) Individuals between the ages of 19 and 25; and,
  - c) Individuals between the ages of 26 and 49.
- 5) Requires DHCS to post on its internet website no later than 60 days prior to any age group no longer being subject to the freeze on full scope Medi-Cal benefits, which age groups are or are not eligible to enroll in the full scope of Medi-Cal benefits, and the relevant time periods.
- 6) Conditions the implementation of the phasing out of the freeze on enrollment in full-scope Medi-Cal and the implementation of premiums and additional service limitations in existing law that have yet to be implemented upon written communication by the director of DHCS to the Department of Finance that systems have been programmed for implementation.

## Comments

According to the author of this bill:

California has made significant progress expanding health coverage, helping the state achieve its lowest uninsured rate in history. As Medi-Cal expanded, counties were able to scale down indigent care programs, reducing local fiscal burdens and stabilizing safety-net hospitals and clinics. The 2025–26 State Budget froze new enrollment in full-scope Medi-Cal for undocumented adults ages 19 and older, reversing course and making more people uninsured. Individuals who relied on Medi-Cal for care are now attempting to enroll and being told they no longer qualify, while otherwise eligible adults are receiving denial notices. The enrollment freeze does not eliminate health needs; it shifts responsibility from the state back to beleaguered county indigent care programs, strained hospitals, and overcrowded emergency departments. When people lose coverage, detecting early diabetes at a doctor’s visit becomes arriving at the emergency room in a diabetic coma, and untreated high blood pressure becomes

a stroke. Emergency departments must treat everyone and can cost up to 12 times more than a physician visit, leaving counties to absorb the uncompensated care. California already spends approximately \$3.5 billion each year on preventable emergency care and about \$13 billion treating conditions later rather than earlier. This comes as counties and hospitals face devastating federal H.R. 1 cuts estimated at \$6.0–\$9.5 billion annually. While state legislators cannot fully shield our districts from the federal cuts, we can avoid compounding the damage by restoring Medi-Cal enrollment access.

The simplest explanation for the reason that the cost of care for individuals who are undocumented was higher than estimated is that their health care needs were higher than estimated, and more people needed care than estimated. Two years after the implementation of Medi-Cal coverage for all, regardless of immigration status, is too soon to tell if this is just due to previous unmet health needs that will be resolved in the out years or if undocumented individuals are actually less healthy than presumed, and thus have more urgent need for health care. Considering the living and working conditions of many of these individuals, and longstanding research on the social drivers of health, higher health needs may in fact be the reality. Additionally, while it is true that covering primary care is cheaper than covering emergency care, or that we all pay when hospitals have more or sicker people coming through the emergency room, it is also true that not providing comprehensive coverage is cheaper for the state General Fund. Whether California is able to continue to provide Medi-Cal regardless of immigration status will require long term budgetary commitment.

## **Background**

*The availability of Medi-Cal for immigrants.* As a federal-state partnership, the Medi-Cal program must abide by federal rules in order to receive federal financial participation for the services it provides. If the Medi-Cal program provides services to individuals who do not have “satisfactory immigration status” under the federal rules, California must pay for the entirety of the cost of care, with the exception of services to pregnant individuals and services provided in a medical emergency. Prior to 1996, immigrants who were lawful permanent residents or were otherwise “permanently residing under color of law” (e.g. were residing in the U.S. with the knowledge and permission of the federal government) were able to access federal benefits. PRWORA limited which immigrants were eligible for federal programs to a list of qualified statuses (known as “satisfactory immigration status”) and in many cases, to immigrants who had lawfully resided in the U.S. for at least five years. Emergency services and services to pregnant individuals were still allowed in the Medicaid program. PRWORA did allow states to extend

benefits to immigrants who did not have satisfactory immigration status or who had not resided here long enough, but these benefits were paid for entirely by the state. The Medi-Cal program continued to provide full-scope benefits to many immigrants who were lawfully present out of state-only funds.

*Expansions of Medi-Cal through #Health4All.* After the expansion of Medicaid to previously ineligible adults aged 19-64 without dependents under the Affordable Care Act, a coalition of immigrant and health care rights organizations began sponsoring a campaign to expand full-scope Medi-Cal to undocumented immigrants. SB 1005 (Lara of 2014) was the first attempt, and a number of bills in both the Senate and Assembly were run from 2014 through 2021. Ultimately, the program was expanded incrementally through health budget trailer bills each time the Senate, Assembly, and Governor agreed that funding was sufficient, starting with children, then young adults, then adults over age 50, and finally all adults (see *Prior Legislation* in the Senate Health Committee analysis). The last budget trailer bill was passed in 2022 and the expansion was fully implemented on January 1, 2024, making California the first state in the nation to cover all income-eligible individuals, regardless of immigration status, in its Medicaid program.

*Recent reductions in immigrant eligibility.* After years of program expansion in relatively good budget years, in early 2025, despite a decline in Medi-Cal caseload, an overall increase in Medi-Cal spending was projected. According to DHCS's published highlights from the Governor's 2025-26 proposed budget, the major drivers in these increased costs were an approximately \$2.7 billion increase in costs for individuals with unsatisfactory immigration status due to higher than anticipated enrollment and increased pharmacy costs for this population. The other drivers are increased pharmacy costs for the rest of the Medi-Cal population, higher caseload retention rates than predicted, and a reduction in a provider tax due to the passage of ballot Proposition 35 (which redirected how proceeds from the tax could be spent). By May 2025, DHCS's published highlights stated that the increase in costs for individuals with unsatisfactory immigration status had grown to \$5 billion over the previous year's projection because enrollment had not declined as predicted, and the average costs of care were still higher than predicted. The Governor's May budget revision thus proposed a number of cuts to this population including an enrollment freeze, monthly premiums, service cuts, and reducing provider payments to clinics serving this population. The Legislature agreed to and enacted a modified version of these proposals, including an enrollment freeze for otherwise eligible undocumented immigrants, \$30 monthly premiums for most nonpregnant adults between the ages of 19 and 59 with

unsatisfactory immigration status, the elimination of dental benefits for nonpregnant adults over age 19, and the proposed provider rate cuts to clinics.

*H.R. 1 increases pressures to the Medi-Cal program.* In addition to the recent increases in Medi-Cal spending, the federal budget reconciliation bill, H.R. 1 (passed in July 2025), included reductions in federal Medicaid spending of over \$125 billion a year in the out years, according to the Congressional Budget Office. These program changes include defunding Medicaid payments to family planning providers that provide abortions, prohibiting new or increased provider taxes to fund Medicaid and requiring a gradual reduction of existing provider taxes, capping the rate the state may set for specified services, reducing the federal share of payment for emergency services to adults with unqualified immigration status, and changes in allowable payments under federal waiver programs. As a result, California's Medi-Cal program now has significantly less federal support coming in, and DHCS and providers (including hospitals and clinics) are trying to figure out how to replace federal Medicaid dollars.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee this bill would have the following fiscal effect:

- Unknown significant ongoing costs (high hundreds of millions General Fund) to eliminate the existing enrollment freeze for full-scope Medi-Cal coverage for individuals who do not have satisfactory immigration status. Actual costs would depend on the phase-in and timing of implementation of the bill's provisions.
- Costs to counties for administration would be potentially reimbursable by the state, subject to a determination by the Commission on State Mandates.

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/15/2026)

California Immigrant Policy Center (co-source)  
Health Access California (co-source)  
Latino Coalition for a Healthy California (co-source)  
AAPIs for Civic Empowerment  
Access Reproductive Justice  
Adventist Health  
Alliance for a Better Community  
Alliance of Catholic Health Care, Inc.  
Alma Family Services

AltaMed Health Services  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Southern California  
Asian Americans for Community Involvement  
American Civil Liberties Union California Action  
Asian Law Alliance  
Asian Resources, Inc.  
Asociacion de Migrantes Guatemaltecos Los Angeles  
Avance Democratic Club  
Barrio Action Youth and Family Center  
Bet Tzedek Legal Services  
Bienstar Human Services  
Buen Vecino  
California Academy of Family Physicians  
California Alliance for Retired Americans  
California Alliance of Child and Family Services  
California Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Executives  
California Association of Health Plans  
California Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems  
California Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians  
California Community Foundation  
California Coverage & Health Initiatives  
California Federation of Labor Unions  
California Human Development  
California LGBTQ Health and Human Services Network  
California PACE Association  
California Pan-Ethnic Health Network  
California Physicians Alliance  
California Primary Care Association  
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation, Inc.  
California School-Based Health Alliance  
California State Council of Service Employees International Union  
California Undocumented Higher Education Coalition  
Celestria Health  
Center for Employment Training  
Central American Resource Center of California  
Central City Neighborhood Partners  
Central Valley Opportunity Center  
Centro Binacional Para El Desarrollo Indigena Oaxaqueño  
Children's Hospital Los Angeles  
Chinatown Service Center

Clínica Monseñor Oscar A. Romero  
Coalition for Economic Survival  
Coalition of Orange County Community Health Centers  
Communities United for Restorative Youth Justice  
Community Clinic Association of Los Angeles County  
Community Health Partnership  
County of Contra Costa  
County of Los Angeles  
County of San Mateo  
County of Santa Clara  
County Welfare Directors Association of California  
Courage California  
CRI-HELP, Inc.  
Disability Rights and Education Defense Fund  
Disability Rights California  
Disability Voices United  
East Bay Community Law Center  
Eastmont Community Center  
El Centro del Pueblo  
Equality California  
Farms2People  
First Day Foundation  
Friends Committee on Legislation of California  
Gateways Hospital and Mental Health Center  
Gardner Health Services, Inc.  
Gender Affirming Professionals  
GLIDE  
Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees  
Healing Urban Barrios  
Health4Kern  
Homeboy Industries  
Immigrant Defenders Law Center  
Inclusive Action for the City  
Indivisible CA: StateStrong  
Inland Coalition for Immigrant Justice  
Inland Empire Immigrant Youth Collective  
InnerCity Struggle  
Justice in Aging  
Kedren Health

Kheir Clinic  
Koreatown Youth and Community Center  
La Cooperativa Campesina de California  
La Raza Roundtable de California  
Latino Equity Alliance  
Legacy Los Angeles Youth Development Corporation  
Lideres Campesinas  
LifeLong Medical Care  
Local Health Plans of California  
Los Amigos de la Comunidad, Inc.  
Los Angeles Care Health Plan  
Los Angeles County Federation of Labor  
Miguel Contreras Foundation  
Mixteco/Indigena Community Organizing Project  
Multi-Faith ACTION Coalition  
National Health Law Program  
Northeast Valley Health Corporation  
Oasis Legal Services  
Occupational Therapy Association of California  
Organización de Líderes Campesinas en California, Inc.  
Organizing Rooted in Abolition Liberation and Empowerment  
Oxford Health Group  
PICO California  
Planned Parenthood Affiliates of California  
Private Essential Access Community Hospitals  
Proteus, Inc.  
Proyecto Pastoral  
RotaCare San Rafael  
San Diego Immigrant Rights Consortium  
Santa Cruz Community Health  
Social Equity California  
Social Equity Los Angeles  
Social Justice Collaborative  
South Asian Network  
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center  
St. John's Community Health  
St. Vincent Behavioral Health Campus  
St. Vincent Meals on Wheels  
Teamsters California  
Thai Community Development Center

The Children's Partnership  
The Los Angeles Trust for Children's Health  
The San Diego LGBT Community Center  
The Translatin@ Coalition  
TODEC Legal Center  
UNITE HERE International Union  
United Farm Workers  
United Latino Voices of Contra Costa County  
United Ways of California  
Urban Counties of California  
Urban Semilias  
Venice Family Clinic  
Visión y Compromiso  
Weingart East Los Angeles YMCA  
Wesley Health Centers JWCH Institute  
Western Center on Law & Poverty  
Women's Foundation California  
Young Invincibles

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/15/2026)

5 individuals

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** This bill is supported by a number of immigrants' rights, health care rights, labor, and provider organizations. Co-sponsors Health Access California and the California Immigrant Policy Center write that California's expansion of Medi-Cal regardless of immigration status strengthens public health and economic stability resulting in the lowest uninsurance rate in California history and improved health outcomes for children. They write that the recent enrollment freeze does not eliminate health needs but just shifts those costs to counties, hospitals and emergency departments. Co-sponsor Latino Coalition for a Healthy California writes that undocumented immigrant households in California pay nearly \$8.5 billion in state and local taxes thus denying them coverage blocks them from services they help pay for.

The County of Santa Clara writes that their county's Latino Health Assessment found that Latinos face higher rates of preventable diseases like obesity, diabetes, and heart disease than other groups. On September 16, 2025, the County Board of Supervisors declared a public health crisis for Latino residents based on these findings and committed to addressing the disparities, but their ability to do so is limited if the current Medi-Cal enrollment freeze continues to block otherwise

eligible members of the community from the care they need. Adventist Health writes that when coverage is disrupted, patients often delay care until conditions worsen, resulting in increased reliance on emergency departments—the most expensive and least efficient setting for treatment. For safety-net providers like them, this leads to increased uncompensated care and further strains already limited resources, particularly in rural and underserved communities where margins are thin and access points are limited.

**ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:** Five individuals write in opposition stating the Medi-Cal should not be for undocumented individuals, or for citizens only, and that the state of California cannot afford to pay for these individuals.

Prepared by: Jen Flory / HEALTH / (916) 651-4111  
5/18/26 15:28:58

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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Bill No: SCR 112  
Author: Grove (R), et al.  
Amended: 4/14/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 72-0, 2/26/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** National Human Trafficking Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes the month of January 2026 as National Human Trafficking Awareness Month.

*Assembly Amendments* of 4/14/26 make technical changes and include additional statistical findings.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Classified as a felony, human trafficking is a form of modern slavery. It is a crime that involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion to recruit, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain a person for the purpose of labor or sexual exploitation. As one of the most underreported crimes, it is extremely difficult to conduct accurate surveys on human trafficking.
- 2) In 2021, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that there were 49.6 million victims of human trafficking globally, of which 27.6 million were in forced labor and 22 million in forced marriage.
- 3) Recent research supported by the National Institute of Justice reveals that labor and sex trafficking data appearing in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national Uniform Crime Reporting Program may significantly understate the extent of human trafficking crimes in the United States.

- 4) According to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services data, the number of T-1 visa applicants filed by trafficking victims increased from 1,701 in fiscal year 2021 to 15,332 in fiscal year 2024, which is an increase of approximately 800 percent. This statistic reinforces the claim that immigrants are at high risk for labor exploitation and trafficking by bad actors who weaponize their immigration status against them.
- 5) The Legislature recognizes the continuously growing crime of human trafficking within California due to its ever-increasing population and primary airports and harbors.
- 6) The State of California is committed to combating all forms of human trafficking, recovering victims, prosecuting offenders, advocating on behalf of victims, raising community awareness, and strengthening collaborative partnerships.

This resolution recognizes the month of January 2026 as National Human Trafficking Awareness Month.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 97 – (Grove, Resolution Chapter 4, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 125 (Pellerin, Resolution Chapter 19, Statutes of 2024)

SR 52 – (Grove, 2024) From committee without further action.

HR 63 – (Villapudua, 2024) Died at desk.

SR 6 – (Grove, 2023) Adopted in Senate.

HR 7 – (Dahle, 2023) Adopted in Assembly.

SR 65 – (Grove, 2022) Adopted in Senate.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/6/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/6/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 72-0, 2/26/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary,

Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lowenthal, Macedo, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas  
NO VOTE RECORDED: Hart, Lee, McKinnor, Papan, Ramos, Celeste Rodriguez, Sharp-Collins, Valencia

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/6/26 16:12:56

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 113  
Author: Grove (R)  
Introduced: 1/16/26  
Vote: 21

---

**SUBJECT:** Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims September 27, 2026, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The history of Gold Star families began in the United States shortly after World War I to provide support for mothers who lost sons or daughters in the war.
- 2) The reference to the Gold Star comes from the custom of families of service members hanging a service flag in the window of their homes displaying a blue star for every living family member in the Armed Forces and a gold star for those who have perished.
- 3) Since 2009, the President of the United States has designated the last Sunday in September as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day, continuing the tradition of honoring the sacrifice of these families. Supporting Gold Star families demonstrates the commitment of the American people to those families, now and in the future.
- 4) As a nation, we must continually look for new ways to support Gold Star families both in the days immediately following the tragedy and in the years that follow.

This resolution proclaims September 27, 2026, as Gold Star Mothers' and Families' Day in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 28 (Grove, Resolution Chapter 170, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 109 (Grove, 2024) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 43 (Grove, 2023) – Adopted in the Senate.

SR 101 (Grove, 2022) – Adopted in the Senate.

ACR 7 (Salas, Resolution Chapter 131, Statutes of 2021)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 1/27/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 1/27/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

1/28/26 15:45:15

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 142  
Author: Becker (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/10/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** March4Water Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares the month of March 2026 to be March4Water Month in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Communities across America face the dual challenge of aging water infrastructure and growing demand, requiring innovative solutions that balance affordability, public health protection, and economic development.
- 2) Water reuse systems, including graywater, blackwater, and rainwater catchment, can expand community water supply, protect drinking water sources, and reduce strain on wastewater treatment infrastructure.
- 3) California employs approximately 42,000 plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters, representing a vital segment of the state's skilled workforce essential for implementing water solutions that build community resilience.
- 4) March4Water Month serves as a platform for communities to raise awareness about water efficiency solutions, workforce development, and investments in infrastructure that support economic growth and community resilience.

This resolution declares the month of March 2026 to be March4Water Month in California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/13/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
3/18/26 13:52:52

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 145  
Author: Weber Pierson (D)  
Introduced: 3/11/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Mental Health Peer Appreciation Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes the 3rd week of May 2026 as Mental Health Peer Appreciation Week in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Peers, who are individuals with lived experiences of mental health or substance uses challenges, have unique perspectives on navigating the public behavioral health care system and can encourage, engage, and support other peers on their journey to recovery, health, and wellness.
- 2) Peers can provide voluntary support services that are cost-effective and Medi-Cal billable in a variety of settings that can help reduce and prevent incarceration, hospitalization, and institutionalization while uplifting people's health care autonomy.
- 3) Peer support is an evidence-based practice that is integrated into the delivery of mental health services provided by counties, including Assertive Community Treatment, Forensic Assertive Community Treatment, Coordinated Specialty Care for First Episode Psychosis, and Individual Placement and Support Supported Employment.
- 4) Peer services help reduce health disparities in underserved communities by empowering peers to work in the behavioral health industry, creating a workforce that is reflective of a community's diversity and health needs.

This resolution recognizes the third week of May 2026, during National Mental Health Awareness Month, as Mental Health Peer Appreciation Week in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 23 (Quirk-Silva, Resolution Chapter 87, Statutes of 2025)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 3/16/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171

3/18/26 13:52:54

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 166  
Author: Choi (R), et al.  
Introduced: 4/23/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Soju Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution celebrates September 20, 2026, as Soju Day in this state.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Soju, a traditional Korean distilled beverage, holds significant cultural, historical, and social importance, not only within the Korean community but increasingly across the United States.
- 2) Soju has become an emblem of unity, celebration, and tradition for Korean Americans, serving as a bridge of cultural exchange and enhancing cross-cultural understanding in our diverse society.
- 3) Governor Gavin Newsom signed Assembly Bill 2069 (Chapter 306 of the Statutes of 2024) into law in 2024, which allows California on-sale beer and wine licensees to also offer domestically produced soju and shochu to their customers, when previously those licensees were only authorized to offer imported Korean soju and Japanese shochu.
- 4) The new law is likely to encourage domestic production of soju in California, and it is highly anticipated that new distilleries will contribute to the California economy by the consumption of California rice and other agricultural products in producing soju.
- 5) The establishment of Soju Day is intended to foster deeper appreciation for Korean heritage and culture, strengthen community bonds, and promote unity among people from diverse backgrounds.

This resolution encourages the citizens of this state to join in the celebration of Soju Day by learning about Korean culture, attending community events, and engaging in the rich traditions that soju represents.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 95 (Choi, Resolution Chapter 183, Statutes of 2025)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/5/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/5/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/6/26 13:50:35

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 179  
Author: Niello (R)  
Introduced: 5/18/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Celiac Disease Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes May 2026 as Celiac Disease Awareness Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder that results in damage to the lining of the small intestine when a person eats foods with gluten.
- 2) An estimated 2.5 million Americans who have celiac disease remain undiagnosed and at risk for long-term health complications.
- 3) Common symptoms of celiac disease include severe abdominal pain, severe skin rash called dermatitis herpetiformis, iron deficiency anemia, musculoskeletal problems, muscle cramps, seizures, tingling sensation in the legs, and depression.
- 4) Gluten-free restaurants, gluten-free menus, and the education of food handlers regarding celiac disease have given people living with celiac disease safer options for dining out.
- 5) Progress has been made in recent years to educate people about celiac disease and identify ways to improve their quality of life.

This resolution recognizes May 2026 as Celiac Disease Awareness Month.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

Prepared by: Destiny Bustos / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:20

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SCR 181  
Author: Grayson (D)  
Introduced: 5/20/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Family Justice Center Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims June 10, 2026, as Family Justice Center Day in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) An average of 10 million cases of domestic abuse are reported to occur in the United States each year, equating to 20 people per minute.
- 2) Family justice centers (FJCs) in California provide trauma-informed, coordinated, wraparound services that bring together advocates, mental health professionals, legal supports, police officers, prosecutors, doctors, nurses, chaplains, and other professionals under one roof.
- 3) FJCs in California are represented by the California Family Justice Network (CFJN), a membership organization that provides training, statewide coordination of victim services, advocacy for survivor services and support, and sharing of best practices.
- 4) California's FJCs serve more than 70,000 trauma survivors each year, with spikes in demand up more than 30 percent since the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 5) The purpose of the CFJN is to advocate for the victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, elder abuse, dependent adult abuse, and child abuse in the State of California, and to actively work toward the prevention of those crimes, while supporting the implementation of the provisions and intent of Section 13750 of the Penal Code, which defines family justice centers. This provision seeks to ensure "that victims of abuse are able to access all needed

services in one location in order to enhance victim safety, increase offender accountability, and improve access to services for victims”.

This resolution proclaims June 10, 2026, as Family Justice Center Day in California and recognizes the lifesaving and hope-giving work of the CFJN and its 26 member centers as they work with rape crisis centers, domestic violence shelters, human trafficking agencies, prosecutors’ offices, law enforcement agencies, and other professionals and community-based organizations to ensure that adult and child survivors of trauma can access all of their services in one setting.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 67 (Grayson, Resolution Chapter 123, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 194 (Grayson, Resolution Chapter 140, Statutes of 2024)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

Prepared by: Destiny Bustos / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:20

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

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Bill No: SJR 7  
Author: Cervantes (D), et al.  
Amended: 2/26/26 in Assembly  
Vote: 21

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SENATE BUS., PROF. & ECON. DEV. COMMITTEE: 8-3, 6/30/25  
AYES: Ashby, Archuleta, Arreguín, Grayson, Menjivar, Smallwood-Cuevas,  
Umberg, Weber Pierson  
NOES: Choi, Niello, Strickland

SENATE FLOOR: 26-9, 7/17/25  
AYES: Allen, Archuleta, Arreguín, Ashby, Blakespear, Cabaldon, Caballero,  
Cervantes, Cortese, Durazo, Gonzalez, Grayson, Hurtado, Laird, Limón,  
McGuire, McNerney, Menjivar, Pérez, Richardson, Rubio, Smallwood-Cuevas,  
Stern, Wahab, Weber Pierson, Wiener  
NOES: Choi, Dahle, Grove, Jones, Niello, Ochoa Bogh, Seyarto, Strickland,  
Valladares  
NO VOTE RECORDED: Alvarado-Gil, Becker, Padilla, Reyes, Umberg

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 60-13, 4/20/26 - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Tariffs

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution urges President Donald J. Trump to rescind the increase in tariffs that he has imposed since taking office in January 2025 and refund the American people for the costs passed on to them by his tariffs and urges the United States Congress to enact a joint resolution to rescind President Trump's tariffs oppose all future unilateral and arbitrary tariff increases imposed by President Trump.

*Assembly Amendments* of 2/26/26 urge President Trump to refund the American people for tariff costs passed on to them. Add declarations related to the powers of

Congress, the consumer costs related to tariffs, and the Supreme Court decision related to tariffs. Make technical changes and add coauthors.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing federal law authorizes the president, via the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), to regulate international commerce after declaring a national emergency in response to any unusual and extraordinary threat to the United States which has a foreign source. It further authorizes the president to block transactions, freeze assets, and restrict imports and exports of certain goods or technologies to deal with the threat and requires the president to report to Congress every six months on the circumstances, threats and actions taken. In the event of an actual attack on the United States, the president can also confiscate property connected with a country, group, or person that aided in the attack. The act falls under the provisions of the National Emergencies Act and must be renewed annually to remain in effect. (Public Law 95-223; 50 United States Code (U.S.C.) §§ 1701-1705)

Existing state law:

- 1) Establishes the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) for the purpose of serving as the lead state entity for economic strategy and marketing of California on issues relating to business development, private sector investment and economic growth. (Government Code (GC) §§ 12096 – 12098.7)
- 2) Specifies that GO-Biz is the primary state agency authorized to attract foreign investments, cooperate in international public infrastructure projects, and support California businesses in accessing markets, and requires the Director of GO-Biz to develop an international trade and investment program (ITI Program) attracting employment-producing direct foreign investment to the state and providing support for California businesses in accessing international markets and increasing exports. (GC § 13996.41)

This resolution:

- 1) Urges President Donald J. Trump to rescind the increase in tariffs that he has imposed since taking office in January 2025 and refund the American people for the costs passed on to them by his tariffs and urges the United States Congress to enact a joint resolution to rescind President Trump's tariffs and to

oppose all future unilateral and arbitrary tariff increases imposed by President Trump.

- 2) Makes declarations related to the constitutional authority granted to Congress and its authority to “regulate commerce with foreign nations” and state that the constitutional power to tax and regulate foreign commerce is among the most consequential powers of Congress.
- 3) Makes various declarations about consensus relating to free trade and statements from Presidents Eisenhower and Reagan about free trade.
- 4) Highlights a 2022 address by Donald J. Trump to the Heritage Foundation and Heritage Foundation produced 2025 Presidential Transition Project, commonly known as Project 2025, which argues for the imposition of severe tariffs on foreign trade.
- 5) States that President Trump declared a national emergency on April 2, 2025, pursuant to IEEPA which allowed him to impose a 10% base tariff on all foreign goods imported from foreign countries into the United States and imposed even higher tariffs on 57 countries. States that after the tariff announcement, stock markets around the world engaged in panic selling, which caused the largest decline in global stock markets since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 6) States that low-income and middle-class American households have been hit hardest by the price increases caused by President Trump’s tariffs, with the price of essential goods like bananas, coffee, and toilet paper rising.
- 7) States that while California faces an ongoing housing crisis, the increase in prices caused by President Trump’s tariffs will raise the price of building materials, which will in turn make the cost of a new home rise by about \$9,200 according to the National Association of Home Builders based on data from March 2025.
- 8) States that California farmers exported more than \$23 billion worth of food in 2022, with almonds topping the list, followed by dairy products, pistachios, and wine. According to a 2024 study by the University of California Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, if the United States imposed a 10% tariff on all goods from all countries and those countries responded similarly,

estimated annual export losses would be between \$3.1 billion and \$4.8 billion for California agribusiness.

- 9) States that due to the imposition of tariffs, shipping volume in May 2025 at the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach fell by up to 40 percent, imperiling the supply chain of goods from Asia into the United States, a development which President Trump called “a good thing.”
- 10) States that American consumers paid more than \$231 billion in tariff costs between February 2025 and January 2026, an average of approximately \$1,751 per household nationwide, with California households projected to lose between \$1,900 and \$2,000 due to the disproportionate impact of tariffs on the state.
- 11) States that President Trump’s tariffs have caused global chaos and threaten the strength of the United States’ longstanding relationships with foreign nations and longtime American allies like the United Kingdom, the European Union, Japan, and the Republic of Korea.
- 12) States that on February 20, 2026, in a 6 to 3 decision written by Chief Justice John Roberts, the United States Supreme Court ruled that President Trump exceeded his constitutional authority by wrongfully claiming emergency powers from the IEEPA to impose sweeping tariffs on nearly every trading partner of the United States, and illegally imposing the largest tax increase on working families and small businesses in our lifetime; and despite this rebuke by the Supreme Court, President Trump has invoked alternative statutory authority to continue imposing sweeping tariffs without congressional authorization, thereby prolonging the economic uncertainty plaguing the American and global economies, and further straining the limits of the separation of powers.
- 13) States President Trump’s agenda to impose tariffs on imports will harm working families by increasing the costs of everyday goods, increase inflation and derail the nation’s economic recovery from the recession caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, leave small businesses reeling from unpredictable periods of tariffs being imposed then paused without warning, and dangerously undermine the standing of the United States on the global stage.

## Background

Currently, GO-Biz administers an International Affairs and Business Development Unit, which serves as California's primary point of contact for expanding international trade and investment relations. This unit focuses on foreign direct investment (services for foreign investors, foreign investment technical assistance, and the EB-5 Investor Visa Program), international trade promotion (STEP program, trade missions, export assistance, and the California-China Trade Office), and international agreements.

GO-Biz currently has authority for undertaking international trade and foreign investment activities. The *International Affairs and Trade Program* report prepared by GO-Biz in 2023 notes that the International Affairs and Trade team (IAT) advises the Governor on international affairs and trade issues, implements strategies to develop and grow partnerships and engagement with foreign partners, and provides recommendations to promote and expand California's trade and foreign direct investment. According to the report, IAT works with a robust network of international partners to promote California exports, support small businesses in accessing global markets, and attract inward investment that brings high-quality jobs to Californians. IAT executed several major international events, including a Clean Energy Trade Mission to Japan with over 100 delegates from California's public and private sectors, a climate-focused gubernatorial visit to China, and a California pavilion at the annual Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit. IAT also successfully implemented trade missions to key markets such as Mexico, China, Japan, and Germany in a variety of strategic sectors, among other efforts and activities.

According to the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, industrial goods encompass all non-agricultural goods and include products such as machinery, autos and transportation equipment, information technology products, minerals and metals, petroleum, chemicals, textiles and clothing, leather and footwear, consumer goods, wood products, and fish and fish products. Industrial tariffs are customs duties on non-agricultural merchandise imports, levied either as a percentage of the value or on a specific basis (e.g., \$1 per 100 pounds).

According to February 2025 information from the Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC), "In 2024, California's total merchandise trade reached \$675 billion—close to 16% of state GDP. California imports 2.7 times more goods than it exports, reflecting the purchasing power of the state's market. However, imports also include intermediate goods used in the manufacturing of California products

that could eventually be exported. In this way, tariffs on imported goods may have direct effects on consumers, producers, and exporters in the state. Manufactured goods dominate California exports at 87% (\$159 billion)—computer equipment, semiconductors, instruments, and aerospace products and parts are at the top of manufacturing exports. The state also leads the nation in agricultural exports (\$15 billion), with products like nuts, processed and fresh fruits, and processed vegetables generating an important revenue stream for California farmers.

PPIC noted that “tariffs imposed in 2018 and 2019 led to higher prices across the country for consumer goods—like washing machines and solar panels, and for intermediate goods—like aluminum and steel. Higher costs were largely paid by American consumers and firms. At the time, these higher prices didn’t necessarily impact overall prices—that is, inflation—in a major way. In manufacturing sectors, such as aluminum production and household appliances, lower employment and output in the short-term were due to rising costs of imported materials necessary for production and retaliatory tariffs.”

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 4/21/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 4/21/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 60-13, 4/20/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Elhawary, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Valencia, Wallis, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NOES:** Chen, DeMaio, Dixon, Ellis, Gallagher, Jeff Gonzalez, Hadwick, Johnson, Lackey, Macedo, Sanchez, Ta, Tangipa

NO VOTE RECORDED: Alvarez, Castillo, Davies, Flora, Patterson, Celeste  
Rodriguez, Ward

Prepared by: Elissa Silva/Anna Billy/Sarah Mason / B., P. & E.D. /916-651-4104  
4/21/26 16:29:43

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 67  
Author: Blakespear (D), et al.  
Introduced: 1/5/26  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** 250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution commemorates the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, honors the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and encourages all Californians to celebrate this milestone with pride.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming the birth of the United States of America, affirming that all people are endowed with certain unalienable rights, among them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
- 2) The year 2026 will mark the 250th anniversary of this historic occasion, offering an opportunity to reflect on the enduring ideals of liberty, democracy, and self-governance.
- 3) Although not one of the original 13 colonies, California has played a vital role in advancing and sustaining the American experiment, growing into the most populous and diverse state in the union and serving as a global leader in innovation, culture, and democratic engagement.
- 4) Commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is not only an occasion to celebrate our shared history, but also a call to recommit ourselves to the ongoing and unfinished work of creating a more perfect union.

This resolution commemorates the 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, honors the principles of life, liberty, and the pursuit

of happiness, and encourages all Californians to celebrate this milestone with pride.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 1/13/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 1/13/25)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
1/14/26 15:44:35

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 108  
Author: Hurtado (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/30/26  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** World Asthma Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes May 5, 2026, as World Asthma Day.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Asthma affects millions of Californians, with some communities across the state facing disproportionate rates due to poor air quality, environmental exposures, and limited health care access.
- 2) Communities throughout California face environmental burdens, including wildfire smoke, vehicle emissions, industrial pollution, and agricultural operations, that worsen asthma outcomes.
- 3) World Asthma Day, observed the first Tuesday in May, raises global awareness about asthma prevention, management, and research.

This resolution supports programs for asthma education, home-based interventions, and health care access in underserved communities statewide.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/11/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/11/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:28:15

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 109  
Author: Menjivar (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/30/26  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Veterans

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution honors and recognizes the service and sacrifice of Korean American Vietnam War veterans residing in the State of California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is home to approximately 700 Korean American Vietnam War veterans, representing the largest concentration of those veterans in the United States.
- 2) Korean American Vietnam War veterans served alongside the Armed Forces of the United States during the Vietnam War in defense of freedom and democracy. Many of these veterans later became naturalized United States citizens and longtime residents of the State of California.
- 3) Many of these veterans are now in their late seventies and eighties and suffer from combat-related illnesses, including exposure to Agent Orange and post-traumatic stress disorder.
- 4) The overwhelming majority of veterans are Medicare or Medicaid beneficiaries and continue receiving medical care through community physicians, and therefore pose no significant fiscal burden to the State of California.
- 5) Their service represents a profound symbol of the enduring alliance between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

This resolution encourages continued cooperation between the United States and the Republic of Korea in matters concerning the welfare and dignity of these veterans.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:28:16

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 112  
Author: Niello (R)  
Amended: 5/13/26  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Awareness Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the week of June 14, 2026, to June 20, 2026, inclusive, as Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Awareness Week in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Adenomatous polyposis coli (APC)-associated polyposis, which includes familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), is a hereditary condition that results in a high number of polyps developing within the colon and rectum, significantly increasing an individual's risk of colorectal cancer.
- 2) Genetic changes in the APC gene related to FAP leads to the development of hundreds of polyps within the colon, frequently beginning during an individual's teenage years, that, if left untreated, leads to cancer developing, on average, by 39 years of age.
- 3) Attenuated familial adenomatous polyposis (AFAP) is a variant of the condition, that causes fewer polyps to develop at a later age, with an average cancer diagnosis of 55 years of age if left untreated.
- 4) During this week, the Stanford University Department of Health Policy joins with the Stanford Genetics and Genomics Program and the Stanford Cancer Center to raise awareness of FAP and AFAP. California residents are encouraged to gather their family health history and share that information with their health care provider for early screening and prevention of cancers associated with these conditions.

This resolution proclaims the week of June 14, 2026, to June 20, 2026, inclusive, as Familial Adenomatous Polyposis Awareness Week in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 73 (Niello, Resolution Chapter 146, Statutes of 2025)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:06

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 113  
Author: Choi (R), et al.  
Introduced: 5/11/26  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** International Day of Peace

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution encourages all Californians to observe the International Day of Peace by reaffirming their commitment to peace, nonviolence, mutual understanding, and respect for human dignity.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The International Day of Peace was established by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution 36/67, adopted on November 30, 1981.
- 2) Since its establishment, the International Day of Peace has been observed annually by United Nations Member States, international organizations, educational institutions, and civil society worldwide.
- 3) The International Day of Peace serves as a global reminder that peace is not merely the absence of conflict, but the presence of justice, mutual respect, and cooperation.

This resolution encourages all Californians to observe the International Day of Peace by reaffirming their commitment to peace, nonviolence, mutual understanding, and respect for human dignity.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 13 (Jackson, Resolution Chapter 189, Statutes of 2025)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/18/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/18/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:07

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: SR 114  
Author: Niello (R), et al.  
Introduced: 5/13/26  
Vote: Majority

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**SUBJECT:** Advancement Via Individual Determination Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the week of June 15, 2026, to June 21, 2026, as AVID Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Advancement Via Individual Determination program (AVID) was founded in the City of San Diego in 1980 with the mission of closing the opportunity gap by preparing all pupils for college and career readiness and success in a global society.
- 2) AVID has grown from a single classroom in the City of San Diego to serve 418,000 students in over 2,000 schools across California and has expanded to serve over 1.4 million students in more than 7,400 K–12 schools across 46 states, in addition to schools in Washington, DC, the Virgin Islands, Canada, and Australia and schools operated by the United States Department of Defense Education Activity.
- 3) Over 37,000 California educators are trained in AVID strategies, and AVID-trained teachers have higher rates of retention, supporting statewide teacher workforce priorities.
- 4) AVID’s multilingual research and asset-based instructional approaches, including AVID Excel and AVID Emerge, support English language learners and multilingual students in alignment with California’s goal of 75% bilingual proficiency by 2040.

- 5) AVID should be recognized as a powerful tool for ensuring that California pupils develop the skills and beliefs they need to excel in a rapidly evolving world.

This resolution commends AVID's 46-year contribution to California education and its impact on pupil achievement, educator effectiveness, and college and career readiness across the state, and affirms the value of including AVID as a partner in statewide postsecondary readiness initiative.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:08

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

THIRD READING

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Bill No: AB 350  
Author: Bonta (D), et al.  
Amended: 5/12/26 in Senate  
Vote: 21

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SENATE HEALTH COMMITTEE: 11-0, 7/2/25

AYES: Menjivar, Valladares, Durazo, Gonzalez, Grove, Limón, Padilla,  
Richardson, Rubio, Weber Pierson, Wiener

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 7-0, 8/29/25

AYES: Caballero, Seyarto, Cabaldon, Dahle, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 75-1, 6/2/25 - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Health care coverage: fluoride treatments

**SOURCE:** California Dental Association  
Children Now

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**DIGEST:** This bill (1) requires a health plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, to provide coverage for the application of fluoride varnish in the primary care setting for children under 21 years of age, without a deductible, co-insurance, copayment or other cost-sharing requirement for that coverage; (2) requires the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) to issue billing guidance and make any necessary updates to ensure Medi-Cal coverage policy for recipients under age 21 is consistent with the federal requirements and allows for the application of fluoride varnish without any place of service restrictions.

*Senate Floor Amendments* of 5/12/26 clarify that Medi-Cal plans are exempt from the portions of this bill regulating commercial managed care plans; delay the requirement for DHCS to issue a Medi-Cal fluoride varnish billing guidance by six months to July 1, 2027; change who can apply fluoride varnish in the Medi-Cal program and add supervision and training requirements; condition the

implementation of the Medi-Cal requirements upon the receipt of federal financial participation and any necessary federal approvals.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes the Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC) to regulate health plans under the Knox-Keene Health Care Services Plan Act of 1975; the California Department of Insurance (CDI) to regulate health and other insurers; DHCS to administer the Medi-Cal program. [Health and Safety Code [HSC] §1340, et seq., Insurance Code [INS] §106, et seq. and Welfare and Institutions Code [WIC] §14000, et seq.]
- 2) Requires, under the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and as codified in state law, health plans and issuers, subject to the minimum interval established by the United States Secretary Health and Human Services (Secretary), to provide coverage, and not impose cost sharing requirements, for the following preventive services with respect to plan years beginning on and after September 23, 2010:
  - a) Evidence-based items or services that have in effect a rating of `A' or `B' in the current recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), with specified exceptions;
  - b) Immunizations that have in effect a recommendation from the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with respect to the individual involved;
  - c) Evidence-informed preventive care and screenings for infants, children, and adolescents, provided for in the comprehensive guidelines supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA);
  - d) Additional preventive care and screenings for women not otherwise described above as provided for in comprehensive guidelines supported by HRSA, as specified; and,
  - e) Current recommendations of the USPSTF regarding breast cancer screening, mammography, and prevention. [Title 42 United States Code [U.S.C.] Sec. 300gg-13, HSC §1367.002 and INS §10112.2]
- 3) States that 2) above does not prohibit a health plan contract or insurance policy from providing coverage for services in addition to those recommended by USPSTF or denying coverage for services that are not recommended by USPSTF. [HSC §1367.002 and INS §10112.2]

- 4) Establishes a schedule of benefits under the Medi-Cal program, which includes benefits required under federal law and benefits provided at the state's option, both of which are funded with federal and state dollars. The scope of benefits includes the application of fluoride, or other appropriate fluoride treatment, as defined by DHCS, for children under age 17. [WIC §14132]
- 5) Requires, under federal law, coverage for individuals under age 21 of all necessary health care, diagnostic services, treatment, and other measures to correct or ameliorate defects and physical and mental illnesses and conditions discovered by the screening services, whether or not such services are covered under the State plan, known as the Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) benefit, and codifies this benefit in state law. [42 USC §1396d and WIC §14059.5]
- 6) Specifies that EPSDT services also include all age-specific assessments and services listed under the most current periodicity schedule by the American Academy of Pediatrics and Bright Futures, and any other medically necessary assessments and services that exceed those listed. [WIC §14149.95]
- 7) Requires DHCS to establish a list of performance measures designed to evaluate utilization, access, availability, and effectiveness of preventive care and treatment to ensure the dental fee-for-service program meets quality and access criteria. Includes in the list of required performance measures the number of applications of fluoride varnishes. [WIC §14132.915]
- 8) Authorizes any person to apply topical fluoride, including fluoride varnish, to the teeth of individuals who are being served in a public health setting or public health program according to the prescription and protocol issues and established by a physician or dentist. [HSC §104762]
- 9) Requires pupils of public and private elementary and secondary schools to be given the opportunity to receive the topical application of fluoride, including fluoride varnish in a manner approved by the Department of Public Health. Requires the program of topical application to be under the general direction of a dentist licensed in the state, according to the prescription and protocol established by the dentist, and applied through self-application or by another person. [HSC §104830]

This bill:

- 1) Requires a health plan contract or health insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, that provides coverage for the application of fluoride coverage as a pediatric oral care benefit to provide coverage for the application of fluoride varnish as medically necessary regardless of whether the services is billed as a dental benefit or as a medical benefit, and prohibits such plans and policies from imposing a deductible, co-insurance, copayment or other cost-sharing requirement for that coverage.
- 2) Exempts specialized health plan contracts and health insurance policies, Medicare supplement policies, and Medi-Cal managed care plan contracts with DHCS.
- 3) Specifies that this bill does not diminish a health plan or insurer's responsibility under the ACA to cover services that are assigned either a grade A or B by the USPSTF.
- 4) Conditions the implementation of this bill to an appropriation should the requirements create an obligation for the state to defray the costs.
- 5) Requires DHCS, by July 1, 2027, to issue billing guidance and make any necessary updates to ensure Medi-Cal coverage policy for recipients under age 21 is consistent with the federal EPSDT benefit.
- 6) Requires such policy to allow for the application of fluoride varnish without any place of service restrictions when rendered by a Medi-Cal enrolled, licensed medical or dental provider or another qualified health care or public health professional within their scope of practice who is trained on oral health, including the application of fluoride varnish, and is supervised by an enrolled, licensed medical or dental provider within their scope of practice who bills on their behalf. Specifies that "qualified health care or public health professional" includes community health workers and may include other non-licensed practitioners as designated by DHCS in its billing guidance, provided they are trained and supervised as specified in this subdivision.
- 7) Requires a qualified health care or public health professional to complete a training program on oral health and application of fluoride varnish, which may be issued by the American Academy of Pediatrics Oral Health Initiative, another nationally recognized organization or academic institution with subject-

matter expertise in oral health, or any other public or private organization specified by DHCS.

- 8) Requires Medi-Cal enrolled, licensed medical or dental providers to be responsible for ensuring each qualified health care or public health professional under their supervision completes the required training prior to providing services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries and maintaining documentation that is made available to the DHCS upon request or in the event of a state or federal audit.
- 9) Permits DHCS to implement this benefit via guidance without taking any further regulatory action, but conditions the implementation upon the receipt of federal financial participation and any necessary federal approvals.

## Comments

According to the author of this bill:

Fluoride varnish is a safe, inexpensive, and effective dental intervention that can help prevent tooth decay. However, current Medi-Cal policies are unnecessarily restrictive. First, although many types of non-clinical staff can be authorized to apply fluoride varnish, Medi-Cal policy requires a qualified health professional to “hold the brush” when applying fluoride varnish, making it more difficult and costly to incorporate into primary care and public health settings. Medi-Cal policy guidance is also unclear that medically necessary fluoride varnish in the primary care setting is currently covered by Medi-Cal for all children under 21, under federal EPSDT requirements. In addition, commercial insurance only covers fluoride varnish in the primary care setting for children under the age of five, which leaves out other children who could benefit from this preventive intervention. This bill will enhance coverage of fluoride varnish in the primary care setting and makes it easier for dental, medical, and school-based care providers to bill Medi-Cal for fluoride varnish. In an era where settled science on the effectiveness and safety of fluoride is being questioned, California should expand this cost-effective intervention to prevent cavities and promote good oral health for our children.

## Background

*Dental caries and children’s health.* According to a June 2021 report by the California Department of Public Health, of the oral health status up children describing results from a 2018-2019 survey of third grade students, 61% of California children in third grade had experienced dental caries, compared to the national median of 53% among all states. The study also found that 21% had

untreated decay. For Latinos, the rate of caries experience was 72% and nearly 25% had untreated decay. These numbers were very similar to the number of socioeconomically disadvantaged students with caries experience or untreated tooth decay (73% and 26% respectively).

*California Health Benefits Review Program (CHBRP) analysis.* AB 1996 (Thomson, Chapter 795, Statutes of 2002) requests the University of California to assess legislation proposing a mandated benefit or service and prepare a written analysis with relevant data on the medical, economic, and public health impacts of proposed health plan and health insurance benefit mandate legislation. CHBRP was created in response to AB 1996, and reviewed this bill. Key findings include:

- *Coverage impacts and enrollees covered.* CHBRP assumed that 100% of health plan enrollees have coverage for fluoride varnish when applied in a primary care setting for enrollees aged 0 to 5 years in accordance with state and federal law. For enrollees aged 6-20, approximately 1.5% of commercial enrollees and 17% of Medi-Cal beneficiaries have coverage in medical settings (rather than a dentist office) at baseline. This bill would provide coverage for the varnish for all enrollees age 20 years and younger in medical settings.
- *Medical effectiveness.* Overall, CHBRP found evidence that fluoride varnish is effective in the prevention of tooth decay and dental caries, primarily in younger children, in both medical and other clinical settings. The evidence was stronger for primary teeth than permanent teeth in medical settings, but in other clinical settings there was strong evidence for all children under 18 that the application of fluoride varnish is effective in improving oral health outcomes. It should be noted that CHBRP did not identify studies for children over 18 and that there was very limited research on the application of the varnish in medical settings on permanent teeth, thus the absence of evidence is not evidence of no effect.
- *Utilization.* CHBRP assumes utilization of fluoride varnish among commercial and Medi-Cal enrollees aged 0 to 5 years would not increase because this service is fully covered at baseline. There are approximately 16,600 applications among commercial enrollees aged 0 to 5 years and 115,500 applications among Medi-Cal beneficiaries aged 0 to 5 years at baseline. CHBRP estimates an increase of 27,100 applications for commercial enrollees aged 6 to 20 years over the current 700 applications and an increase of 112,800 applications for Medi-Cal enrollees over the current 9,000 applications.

- *Medi-Cal.* According to CHBRP, fluoride treatments are covered under the Medi-Cal dental program for enrollees aged 20 and younger when provided by dental professionals, thus there is no change in benefit coverage when provided in that setting. They also flag that existing law requires coverage up through age 17. CHBRP also points to a national benchmark adopted by DHCS that establishes a minimum performance target level of 19.3% for Medi-Cal beneficiaries aged 1-20 years old to have at least two topical fluoride applications annually. In 2022, 16.17% had at least two applications of fluoride varnish annually.
- *Impact on expenditures.* Within DMHC-regulated commercial plans and CDI-regulated commercial policies, premiums would increase by \$653,000. This would be between 0.0007% and 0.0009% per member per month or between \$0.006 and \$0.007 per member per month. For Medi-Cal beneficiaries enrolled in DMHC-regulated plans and County Organized Health Systems (COHS), premiums would increase by \$2,249,000. This would be less than 0.01% or \$0.02 per member per month.
- *Public health.* CHBRP projects a very limited public health impact on the overall incidence of dental caries and loss of tooth enamel in the first year post mandate, largely because cavities generally take one to two years to develop. Assuming enrollees continue to receive fluoride varnish in a medical setting annually, this bill could potentially result in a reduction of 5,800 cavities among the 27,100 new users aged 6 to 20 years with commercial coverage and a reduction of 24,200 cavities among the 112,800 new users aged 6 to 20 years with Medi-Cal. This could be increased or decreased by other public health factors such as community water fluoridation.
- *Essential health benefits.* CHBRP states that this bill would not exceed the definition of Essential Health Benefits in California because it would expand an existing benefit requirement rather than create a new coverage requirement. This means that the state would not be responsible for covering the cost of the benefit in the commercial market under the ACA rules.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, this bill would have the following fiscal impact:

- DHCS estimates the following costs:

- Ongoing costs of \$156,000 (\$78,000 General Fund and \$78,000 federal funds) in 2025-26 and \$147,000 (\$74,000 General Fund and \$73,000 federal funds) in 2027-28 and annually thereafter for state operations to create new policies and billing guidelines to expand fluoride varnish coverage to include a broader range of providers who may apply fluoride varnish in primary care and public health settings.
- Indeterminate costs due to increased utilization of services. The fiscal impact to the Medi-Cal program is indeterminable as there are no active medical billing codes for the application of fluoride varnish and supplementation for members 6 to 20 years of age in the primary care setting. Additionally, it is difficult to determine the utilization rate for this new benefit being performed in a primary care setting, particularly since this is a covered Medi-Cal benefit in dental settings. For the application of topical fluoride varnish for children 0 to 5 years of age, the Medi-Cal program typically reimburses at \$18 per application in the primary care setting. As of December 2024, there were approximately 4.1 million Medi-Cal members ages 6 to 20 years. If five percent (206,250) of them received one fluoride varnish in the primary care setting per year and DHCS paid \$18 per application, DHCS estimates the annual, ongoing cost at approximately \$3.7 million (\$1.85 million General Fund and \$1.85 million federal funds).
- DMHC estimates minor and absorbable costs.
- CDI estimates costs of \$3,000 in 2025-26 and \$16,000 in 2026-27 for state administration (Insurance Fund).
- Unknown ongoing General Fund costs, potentially low tens of thousands, due to increases in CalPERS plan premiums.

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/11/26)

California Dental Association (co-source)  
Children Now (co-source)  
American Academy of Pediatrics, California  
Asian Resources, Inc.  
Association of Regional Center Agencies  
California Academy of General Dentistry  
California Academy of Family Physicians  
California Association of Orthodontists  
California Dental Hygienists' Association

California Neurology Society  
California Pan-Ethnic Health Network  
California School- Based Health Alliance  
California Society of Pediatric Dentistry  
California State PTA  
Care2u Oral Care Administrative Services  
Center for Oral Health  
Children's Choice Dental Care  
County of Alameda  
County of Los Angeles  
County of Sacramento  
Delta Dental of California  
Dental Board of California  
Dental Hygiene Board of California  
Dientes Community Dental Care  
EveryChild Foundation  
First 5 Alameda County  
First 5 Monterey County  
First 5 Nevada County  
First 5 San Bernardino County  
LA Best Babies Network  
Latino Coalition for a Healthy California  
North East Medical Services  
State Council on Developmental Disabilities  
The Los Angeles Trust for Children's Health  
Western Center on Law & Poverty  
Women Lawyers of Sacramento

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/11/26)

Association of California Life & Health Insurance Companies  
California Association of Health Plans  
1 individual

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** Co-sponsors, Children Now and the California Dental Association write that cavities are the most common chronic, yet largely preventable condition experienced by children. Untreated cavities can cause pain and infections that may lead to problems with eating, speaking, playing and learning. Research shows that children with poor oral health status were nearly three times more likely than other students to miss school as a result of dental pain and were more likely to perform poorly in school. Unfortunately, in California, less

than half of children in the Medi-Cal program have annual dental visits where topical fluoride varnish could be applied. Primary care and public health settings such as schools offer additional access points for the application of fluoride varnish for children enrolled in Medi-Cal. They are also concerned about recent statements from the federal administration that threaten community water fluoridation, which the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has previously named as one of the 10 greatest public health interventions in the 20<sup>th</sup> century because of the dramatic decline in cavities since such fluoridation began in 1945.

**ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:** The California Association of Health Plans (CAHP) and the Association of California Life and Health Insurance Companies (ACLHIC) write that this bill exceeds the current guidelines that mandate coverage of fluoride varnish for children ages 0-5. It would also increase total premiums paid by employers and enrollees for newly covered benefits by \$3,242,000. Given the current uncertainty regarding the Medi-Cal budget as well as the uncertainty pertaining to future funding from the federal government, they are fundamentally opposed to legislation that could further increase premium costs for families. They argue that focusing on updating the Essential Health Benefits allows for a more comprehensive and thoughtful approach when determining benefits while California continues to grapple with rising health care costs and budget shortfalls.

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 75-1, 6/2/25

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NOES: DeMaio

NO VOTE RECORDED: Bennett, Sanchez, Tangipa

Prepared by: Jen Flory / HEALTH / (916) 651-4111  
5/14/26 16:49:41

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

**THIRD READING**

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Bill No: AB 736  
Author: Wicks (D), Haney (D) and Quirk-Silva (D), et al.  
Amended: 4/10/25 in Assembly  
Vote: 27 - Urgency

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SENATE HOUSING COMMITTEE: 8-1, 4/21/26  
AYES: Arreguín, Cabaldon, Caballero, Cortese, Durazo, Gonzalez, Grayson,  
Padilla  
NOES: Seyarto  
NO VOTE RECORDED: Ochoa Bogh

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 5-0, 5/14/26  
AYES: Cervantes, Cabaldon, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab  
NO VOTE RECORDED: Seyarto, Dahle

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 65-11, 6/3/25 - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** The Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This urgency bill authorizes the Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2026 to place a \$10 billion housing bond on the June 2, 2026 primary election ballot to fund production of affordable housing and supportive housing.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Authorized the Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018, which provided \$4 billion in funding, including \$1 billion for the Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet) program and \$3 billion for various affordable housing programs.

- 2) Establishes the Multifamily Housing Program (MHP) at the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to assist the new construction, rehabilitation, and preservation of permanent and transitional rental housing for lower income households through loans to local governments and non- and for-profit developers.
- 3) Establishes the Portfolio Reinvestment Program to provide loans or grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy or replacement reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of HCD-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at-risk for conversion to market-rate housing.
- 4) Establishes the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program (Serna Program) at HCD to finance the new construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of owner-occupied and rental units for agricultural workers, with a priority for lower income households.
- 5) Establishes CalHome at HCD to provide grants to local public agencies and non-profit developers to assist individuals and households through deferred-payment loans. The funds provide direct, forgivable loans to assist development projects involving multiple ownership units, including single-family subdivisions.
- 6) Authorizes CalHFA to provide first time homebuyer assistance, including but not limited to a deferred-payment, low-interest, subordinate mortgage loan, including down payment assistance, closing cost assistance, or both, to make financing affordable to low- and moderate-income households.

This bill:

- 1) Authorizes \$10 billion in general obligation bonds to fund the following programs:
  - a) \$5 billion to MHP. At least 10% of units in a MHP development must be available for extremely low-income households;
  - b) \$1.7 billion to supportive housing administered through the MHP program. Requires HCD to offer capitalized operating subsidy reserves for supportive housing developments receiving funding;

- c) \$800 million for the Portfolio Reinvestment Program, which provides funding to rehabilitate, fund short-term capitalized operating subsidy reserve, and extend the long-term affordability of HCD-funded rental multifamily housing projects that are at-risk of conversion to market-rate housing;
  - d) \$250 million for the Tribal Housing Grant Program;
  - e) \$500 million for a program to be created by the Legislature that funds acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing units (*i.e.*, unsubsidized housing that may naturally be affordable) and the attachment of long-term affordability restrictions to the units;
  - f) \$1 billion to the CalHOME Program and the My Home down payment assistance program administered by the California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA);
  - g) \$350 million to the Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing (Serna) Program; and
  - h) \$400 million to the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019, which promotes infill housing development by providing financial assistance for the infrastructure and adaptive reuse that is an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of affordable and mixed-income housing.
- 2) Authorizes the Legislature to amend any law related to programs, which have been allocated funds by the bond, to further improve the efficacy and effectiveness of those programs.
  - 3) Authorizes the Legislature to reallocate funds authorized by the bond to effectively promote affordable housing in the state.
  - 4) Authorizes HCD to disperse funds made available through the bond to housing developments during the construction period.

## **Background**

*Affordable housing finance generally.* California has the largest concentration of severely unaffordable housing markets in the nation, with the average home value in California at \$877,285. To keep up with demand, the state Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) estimates that California must plan for the development of more than 2.5 million homes by 2031, and no less than one

million of those homes must meet the needs of lower-income households (more than 640,000 very low-income and 385,000 low-income units are needed).

Developing housing that is affordable to very low- and low-income families almost always requires some amount of public investment. Unlike market-rate housing, tenants in affordable housing are only required to pay 30% of their income toward rent, so the state provides enough long-term subsidy to reduce the overall debt service on a development. The high cost of land and construction, as well as regulatory barriers, in California generally makes it economically impossible to build new housing that can be sold or rented at prices affordable to such households. The private sector sometimes provides financial subsidies or land donations mandatorily through inclusionary zoning policies or voluntarily through density bonus ordinances, described below. In most cases, however, some amount of public financial subsidy is needed from federal, state, and/or local governments.

### **Comments**

- 1) *Publicly available funds for affordable housing.* Prior to 1974, the federal government invested heavily in affordable housing construction. When those units began to deteriorate, the Housing Community and Development Act ended most new construction of public housing and the Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) was created in its place. This new program allowed eligible tenants to pay only a portion of their rent (based on their income) and shifted funds from public housing authorities to the private sector. The goal was to eliminate concentrations of low-income people in housing developments. In 1981, the Reagan administration dismantled federal affordable housing funding. From 1978 to 1983, the funding for low- to moderate-income housing decreased by 77%. In 1970, there were 300,000 more low-cost rental units (6.5 million) than low-income renter households (6.2 million). By 1985, however, the number of low-cost units had fallen to 5.6 million, and the number of low-income renter households had grown to 8.9 million, a disparity of 3.3 million units. Federal investments have not gone back up to pre-1978 levels, and measures like the Faircloth amendment hamstringing federal investments in new publicly-funded affordable units.

At the state level, California has invested significantly in affordable housing construction and rehabilitation in recent years through the passage of one-time discretionary actions in the budget and the passage of voter approved bonds.

Only in the last few years have the Legislature and Governor allocated General Fund dollars to affordable housing programs. Beginning in 2019, an unprecedented \$8 billion from the General Fund has gone to a variety of

affordable housing programs. The Veterans and Affordable Housing Bond Act of 2018 (Proposition 1), authorized \$3 billion to fund state affordable housing programs and \$1 billion for the CalVet program, which provides advantageous mortgages to veterans. All of the funding from the bond will be fully allocated by the end of 2023. Proposition 2 of 2018 authorized the state to issue \$2 billion in General Obligations bonds against revenues from the Mental Health Services Act for purposes of funding the No Place Like Home Program (NPLH). Those funds supported the construction of over 7,000 supportive housing units and the funds are now exhausted.

It should be noted that of these investments, only funds from the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program (AHSC), federal and state low income housing tax credits, and funds from SB 2 (Atkins, Chapter 364, Statutes of 2017), are ongoing sources of funding.

These investments, while critical, have not made up for decades of disinvestment from the federal level, resulting in a supply-side shortage of affordable housing to meet the growing demand. Significant ongoing investments are necessary to meet the current undersupply of housing affordable to lower-income families. According to the bill sponsors, California has nearly 45,000 shovel-ready affordable homes that cannot move forward due to lack of gap financing.

- 2) *Who benefits from affordable housing?* Most subsidized affordable housing developments are built for families and individuals with incomes of 60% or less than AMI; as noted above, AMI is set regionally and means different things in different areas of the state. While these income limits may seem low, many “middle-class” and working families fall into low-income categories due to the high cost of housing. For example, a renter earning minimum wage (such as a pre-school teacher, janitor, or retail employee) needs to earn 2.8 times the state minimum wage to afford the average asking rent in California. The average beginning elementary school teacher in California makes between \$55,000 - \$62,000 per year and a beginning high school teacher makes between \$55,000 and \$67,000 per year<sup>1</sup>, which in some areas of the state falls into the low- or even very low-income categories.
- 3) *A renewed GO Bond for Housing.* According to the sponsors, this new bond could produce more than 40,000 new affordable homes for lower-income

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<sup>1</sup> Statewide Average Salaries and Expenditure Percentages: 2023-24. California Department of Education. Accessible here: [Average Salaries & Expenditure Percentage - CalEdFacts \(CA Dept of Education\)](#)

households, preserve more than 5,500 existing units, create more than 53,000 construction jobs, and generate \$1.3 billion in state and local tax revenue. This bill would provide \$1.75 billion to supportive housing for people at-risk or experiencing homelessness. In addition, the bond would require that 10% of any units created through MHP go to people who are extremely low-income (at or below 30% of area median income), who may be at greater risk of homelessness. It would also reinvest in the Serna Program and CalHOME. These three programs benefited from funding through Proposition 1.

The bond would also fund a new program contemplated by SB 1091 (Caballero, 2026). That program would support the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing units and attach long-term affordability restrictions to the units.

This bill is substantially similar to SB 417 (Cabaldon, 2026), which is pending in the Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee. Below is a chart comparing the funding proposed in both bills.

<b>Program Funded</b>	<b>AB 736 (Wicks) Housing Bond (\$10 BN)</b>	<b>SB 417 (Cabaldon) Housing Bond (\$10 BN)</b>
Multifamily Housing Program (MHP)	\$5 BN (at least 10% to ELI)	\$5.25 BN <sup>2</sup> (at least 10% for ELI)
MHP Supportive Housing	\$1.7 BN	\$1.75 BN
CalHome	\$1 BN combined for both	\$1 BN combined for both
Downpayment Assistance Program (CalHFA)		
Portfolio Reinvestment Program (PRP)	\$800 MN	\$800 MN
Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019	\$400 MN	Funds for this program included in \$5.25 BN for MHP above

<sup>2</sup> This also includes funds for the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019.

Tribal Housing Grant Program (SB 1187, McGuire, 2024)	\$250 MN	\$250 MN
Joe Serna Jr., Farmworker Housing Program	\$350 MN	\$250 MN
<b>NEW</b> Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program (contemplates SB 225, Caballero, 2024)	\$500 MN	\$500 MN
<b>NEW</b> Wildfire Prevention, rental assistance, and affordable housing construction program	\$0	\$200 MN

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- **Bond costs:** Total principal and interest costs to pay off the bonds would be approximately \$17.88 billion (\$10 billion in principal and \$7.88 billion in interest), with average annual debt service payments of \$596 million (General Fund), when all bonds are sold, and assuming a 30-year maturity and an interest rate of 4.25% (the all-in true interest rate secured by the State Treasurer at recent \$2.4 billion general obligation bond sale). If interest rates increase to 5% in the near future, annual debt service would be approximately \$651 million (General Fund) and total principal and interest costs over the repayment period would be approximately \$19.5 billion. Staff notes that this bill explicitly authorizes a maturity date of up to 35 years from the date of issuance of each bond. The estimated annual debt service costs would be lower, but total interest costs would be higher over the repayment period, if the bonds are sold with a 35-year maturity date.
- **Administrative costs:** The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) would incur significant increased staffing and operations costs to administer the various housing programs funded by this Bond Act (Affordable Housing Bond Act Trust Fund of 2026). HCD expects to utilize up to 5% of bond proceeds dedicated to the programs it administers, or up to \$465 million in total, for administrative costs. See staff comments.

The California Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA), which administers the Downpayment Assistance Program, does not anticipate significant additional administrative costs as a result of this measure.

- Ballot costs: One-time Secretary of State (SOS) costs, likely in the range of \$4 million in the current fiscal year (General Fund), to generate and mail a supplemental pamphlet to voters for the June 2, 2026 primary election, due to the compressed timeline and deadlines in the Elections Code for measures to be included in the main Voter Information Guide pamphlet that is mailed to voters. Staff notes that this timeline is infeasible. See Recommended Amendments below.

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/17/26)

A Community of Friends

Abode Housing Development

Acce Action (alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment)

All Home

Alliance for Housing and Healing

Allied Framers LLC

Alta Housing

Amazon.com

Architects Fora

Asian Americans Advancing Justice Southern California

Associated Builders and Contractors of California

Berkeley City Councilmember Igor Tregub

Better Opportunities Builder, INC.

Bolinas Community Land Trust

Brilliant Corners

Brooks + Scarpa

Buen Vecino

CAA Consultants

Cabrillo Economic Development Corporation

California Apartment Association

California Association of Councils of Governments

California Building Industry Association

California Center for Cooperative Development

California Coalition for Community Investment

California Coalition for Rural Housing

California Community Land Trust Network

California Council for Affordable Housing  
California Department of Education  
California Housing Consortium  
California Housing Partnership  
California National Organization for Women  
California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation  
California-hawaii State Conference of the NAACP  
Care Clt (a Division of Care Assn, Inc)  
Champions for Progress INC.  
Chelro Care Institute  
Chinatown Community Development Center  
Christian Church Homes  
City of Anaheim  
City of Culver City  
City of Norwalk  
City of Riverside  
City of Santa Ana Councilwoman Jessie Lopez  
City of Soledad  
City of Woodland  
Coachella Valley Housing Coalition  
Collective Operation  
Community Corp. of Santa Monica  
Corporation for Supportive Housing  
Council of Community Housing Organizations  
Courage California  
Destination: Home  
Disability Rights California  
Drug Policy Alliance  
Eah Housing  
East Bay Housing Organization - Ebho  
East Bay Yimby  
Eden Housing  
Eden I&r, INC.  
Endangered Habitats League  
Enterprise Community Loan Fund  
Enterprise Community Partners, INC.  
Episcopal Community Services of San Francisco  
Equal Rights Advocates  
Eviction Defense Network  
Fantastic Calculator

Firm Foundation Community Housing  
Fresno Housing Authority  
Friends Committee on Legislation of California  
Fsy Architects, INC  
Generation Housing  
Grow the Richmond  
Heavin Helps  
Homes & Hope  
Hope Solutions  
Housing Accelerator Fund  
Housing Action Coalition  
Housing Authority of City of Santa Paula  
Housing Authority of the City of San Buenaventura  
Housing Authority of the City of San Luis Obispo  
Housing California  
Housing El Dorado  
Housing Leadership Council of San Mateo County  
Housing Now!  
Housing Trust Silicon Valley  
Human Good  
Human Impact Partners  
Indivisible Ca: Statestrong  
Initiate Justice  
Inland Abundant Housing & Housing and Homeless Collaborative of Claremont  
Inland Empire Health Plan Foundation  
Inland So Cal Housing Collective  
Inner City Law Center  
League of Women Voters of California  
Legal Aid of Sonoma County  
Let Spirit Lead, INC.  
Lifehouse, INC  
Lifesteps  
Lift to Rise  
Lighthouse Silicon Valley  
Lisc San Diego  
Making Housing and Community Happen  
Mayor Daniel Lurie, City and County of San Francisco  
Midpen Housing Corporation  
Mission Economic Development Agency  
Mithun

Monterey Bay Economic Partnership  
Monterey Peninsula Yimby  
Mountain View Yimby  
Move California  
Napa-solano for Everyone  
National Alliance to End Homelessness  
National Housing Law Project  
Neighborhood Partnership Housing Services INC  
Nonprofit Housing Association of Northern California  
Northern Circle Indian Housing Authority  
Northern Dreamcatcher  
Northern Neighbors  
Oxnard Union High School District  
Path Ventures  
Peninsula for Everyone  
People for Housing Orange County  
People's Self-help Housing  
Pep Housing  
Pico California  
Public Interest Law Project  
Public Counsel  
Redwood Community Services  
Related California  
Resources for Community Development  
Sacramento Area Congregation Together  
Sacramento Community Land Trust  
Sacramento Housing Alliance  
Sacramento Transit Advocates and Riders STAR  
Saida + Sullivan Design Partners  
San Francisco Community Land Trust  
San Francisco Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing  
San Francisco Yimby  
San Jose Yimby  
San Mateo Forward  
Santa Clara County Housing Authority  
Santa Cruz Yimby  
Santa Rosa Yimby  
Self Help Enterprises  
Self-help Enterprises  
Self-help for the Elderly

Serving Seniors  
Sf Yimby  
Sierra Business Council  
Sloco Yimby  
South Bay Yimby  
Southern California Association of Non-profit Housing  
Supportive Housing Alliance  
Supportive Housing Community Land Alliance  
Tenderloin Neighborhood Development Corporation  
The Unity Council  
Two Valleys Community Land Trust  
United Way Bay Area  
University of California  
Ventura County Yimby  
Ventura Homeless Prevention  
Victor Valley Family Resource Center  
Visalia; City of  
Women's Empowerment  
Yes! in Redwood City  
Yimby Action  
Yimby Los Angeles  
Yimby Monterey Peninsula  
Yimby Oceanside  
Yimby Slo  
Yolo Yimby  
Young Community Developers  
Zillow Group

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/17/26)

Habitat for Humanity California

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:** According to the author, “Housing affordability is the number one issue for lower income Californians. The Affordable Housing Bond of 2026 will help produce and preserve tens of thousands of affordable housing units over several years, serving hundreds of thousands of lower income households over the following decades. And because every \$1 spent by the state is matched by \$4 from federal tax credits, local grants, and rent payments from the residents, the Affordable Housing Bond of 2026 is a smart investment.”

**ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:** Habitat for Humanity California is opposed to this bill unless it is amended “to designate a \$1 billion appropriation specifically to the CalHome Program to increase the production of affordable homes for ownership in our state.”

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 65-11, 6/3/25

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Fariás, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Elhawary, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NOES: Castillo, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Ellis, Gallagher, Jeff Gonzalez, Hadwick, Macedo, Sanchez, Tangipa

NO VOTE RECORDED: Chen, Hoover, Ta

Prepared by: Alison Hughes / HOUSING / (916) 651-4124  
5/17/26 9:09:05

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: AB 1526  
Author: Committee on Governmental Organization  
Introduced: 3/18/25  
Vote: 21

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SENATE GOVERNMENTAL ORG. COMMITTEE: 15-0, 7/8/25  
AYES: Padilla, Valladares, Archuleta, Ashby, Blakespear, Cervantes, Dahle,  
Hurtado, Jones, Ochoa Bogh, Richardson, Rubio, Smallwood-Cuevas, Wahab,  
Weber Pierson

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 76-0, 5/1/25 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Horse racing: minisatellite wagering facilities

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This bill makes various technical and non-substantive changes to provisions of the Horse Racing Law, as specified.

**ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Article IV, Section 19(b) of the Constitution of the State of California authorizes the Legislature to provide for the regulation of horse races and grants the California Horse Racing Board (CHRB) the authority to regulate the various forms of horse racing authorized in this state.
- 2) Authorizes the CHRB to approve minisatellite wagering sites, as defined, under specified conditions.
- 3) Requires an organization formed by associations or fairs to operate the audiovisual signal system to execute a specified agreement with the association conducting a racing meeting and the minisatellite wagering facility that

specifies, among other things, the components of its racing program, including, out-of-zone, out-of-state, and out-of-country races, that an association or fair will make available to the site.

This bill:

- 1) Explicitly requires the above mentioned agreement to specify which live in-state races would be provided by the association or fair to the site.
- 2) Makes other non-substantive changes, including deleting obsolete statute.

## **Background**

*Author's Statement.* According to the author's office, "this bill removes an outdated provision concerning mini-satellite wagering sites and makes related technical updates. Furthermore, it defines 'live' for mini-satellite contractual purposes to mean 'live in-state' races as part of the organization's overall racing program."

*Satellite Wagering.* Satellite wagering via an off-track facility has been legal in California since the 1980s when California racetracks started to experience declining attendance and handle figures. The industry believed that making the product easier to access not only would expose and market horse racing to potential customers, but also would make it more convenient for the existing patrons to wager more often. However, while off-track-betting and simulcasting can open new revenue pathways, they often cannibalize traditional on-track income, putting tracks at further financial risk and potentially contributing to closures.

*Simulcasting.* Simulcasting is the process of transmitting the audio and video signal of a live racing performance from one facility to a satellite for re-transmission to other locations or venues where pari-mutuel wagering is permitted. Simulcasting provides racetracks with the opportunity to increase revenues by exporting their live racing content to as many wagering locations as possible, such as other racetracks, fair satellite facilities, and Indian casinos. Revenues increase because simulcasting provides racetracks that export their live content with additional customers in multiple locations who would not have otherwise been able to place wagers on the live racing event.

*Distribution of Audiovisual Signals and Wagering.* Thoroughbred racing associations and fairs in California can distribute the audiovisual signal and accept wagers on the results of out-of-state thoroughbred races during their own race meetings. This is allowed even on days when no live races are being held at their venues. There is a limit on the number of out-of-state races that can be imported into California for betting purposes. On days when there is live thoroughbred or fair racing happening in California, the total number of races imported from out-of-state must not exceed 75 races-per-day.

However, there are exceptions to this limit. Races that are part of specific major events like the Kentucky Derby, Breeder's Cup, and other specified races can be imported without falling under the 75 race-per-day limit. Additional exceptions are made for importing races into certain geographical zones of California when no local live racing is occurring. Any wagering on these out-of-state races must comply with specific provisions of California's Horse Racing Law that govern how betting should be conducted. Wagers on out-of-state races are not allowed after 7 p.m. Pacific Standard Time unless there is consent from the local harness or quarter horse racing associations conducting live racing in certain counties.

*Racetrack Attendance.* Prior to the COVID-19 Pandemic, and closure of non-essential businesses in California, the horse racing industry had already been experiencing a general decline in the number of people attending and wagering at live tracks in California. This has been occurring for more than three decades due to myriad factors including; increased competition from other forms of gaming, unwillingness of customers to travel a significant distance to racetracks, and the availability of off-track wagering.

Despite poor weather conditions and a sloppy racing surface, Churchill Downs reported that 147,406 people attended the 2025 Kentucky Derby. The all-sources betting handle on the Derby and the entire racing card reported records of \$234.4 million and \$349 million, respectively. NBC Sports reported an average of 17.7 million viewers across NBC and Peacock for their 25th Kentucky Derby broadcast, the largest television audience for the race since 1989. The declining attendance at live horse racing events in California has prompted racetracks to rely on revenues from in-state and out-of-state satellite wagering and account wagering.

*Status of the Horse Racing Industry in California.* The California horse racing industry's long-term health is threatened by a combination of factors, including competition from racing in other states, other forms of gaming within California, declining attendance, and the potential for higher return from development than

operating revenues. As resources shrink, the industry is experiencing deficits in virtually every one of its revenue sources. Traditional take out, allocation and distribution formulas are no longer able to sustain ongoing operations.

As the value of racing operations decline, track ownership is struggling to maximize the necessary return on the investment and tempted by alternative uses of the property that yield higher returns. Consequently, the racing industry is suffering unprecedented instability and capital flight. Tens of thousands of industry jobs are in immediate jeopardy, along with breeding farms and precious open space in urban centers throughout California. Also at risk is a substantial amount of local and state revenue generated both directly and indirectly by the industry.

Further exacerbating the horse racing industries woes, the USA Today published an article in June of this year titled, “ICE raid on track workers sends shockwaves around racing, ‘puts horses at risk.’” In the article, USA Today reports that federal Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) agents raided the Delta Downs racetrack in Vinton, Louisiana on June 17. More than 80 backstretch workers were reportedly detained, which the article notes “should be a wake-up call for an industry that would simply not be able to function without a workforce of grooms and hotwalkers and stall cleaners who are, by some credible estimates, 75% immigrants. They come from places like Venezuela, Panama, Colombia and Mexico, working low-wage jobs but filling indispensable roles, caring round-the-clock for animals worth hundreds of thousands, even millions of dollars.”

Prominent trainer Dale Romans told reporters during a Kentucky Derby-week news conference set up to address the threat posed by a potential ICE raid at a racetrack, “if we couldn’t have an immigrant workforce on the backside, I don’t know how horse racing exists.”

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SB 347 (Strickland, 2025) authorizes thoroughbred and Appaloosa horses to enter into quarter horse races at any distance, as specified; and, amends the conditions that a licensed quarter horse racing association can conduct thoroughbred racing as part of its racing program, as specified. This bill is pending in the Senate Governmental Organization Committee.

SB 844 (Rubio, 2025) increases the limit on the importation of out-of-state thoroughbred races by a California thoroughbred racing association or fair for pari-

mutuel wagering from 75 to 80 races-per-day, as specified. This bill is pending in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee.

AB 1389 (Rubio, 2025) adds the New York Stakes to the group of identified race meetings which are exempt from the current 75-race per day limit on imported races into California for the purposes of wagering. This bill is pending on the Senate Floor.

AB 1946 (Alanis, Chapter 366, Statutes of 2024) added the Whitney Stakes to the group of races which are exempt from the existing imported race-per-day limitation.

AB 3261 (M. Fong, Chapter 439, Statutes of 2024) raised the previous limit on the importation of out-of-state thoroughbred races, for the purposes of accepting wagers on those races, from 50 to 75 out-of-state races-per-day; and, prohibited, when the total number of those races imported is between 51 and 75 races-per-day, a thoroughbred association or fair from accepting wagers on those races commencing after 5:00 p.m. without the consent of the harness or quarter horse racing association that is then conducting a live race meeting in the County of Orange or the County of Sacramento.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 7/8/25)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 7/8/25)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 76-0, 5/1/25

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Fariás, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo,

Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis,  
Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NO VOTE RECORDED: Chen, McKinnor, Papan

Prepared by: Brian Duke / G.O. / (916) 651-1530  
7/10/25 15:52:58

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 119  
Author: Ta (R), et al.  
Introduced: 1/12/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Black April Memorial Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Black April Memorial Month and encourage the Vietnamese Heritage and Freedom Flag to be flown throughout the state.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) For many Vietnam and Vietnam-era veterans who were directly involved in the war and Vietnamese Americans who have settled in the United States, the Vietnam War was a tragedy full of great suffering and loss of American, Vietnamese, and Southeast Asian lives.
- 2) The combined United States and South Vietnamese fatalities among military personnel during the Vietnam War reached more than one-half million, with approximately 800,000 additional troops being wounded in combat. Millions of Vietnamese civilians suffered casualties and death as a result of the extended conflict.
- 3) In the late 1970s to mid-1980s, thousands of Vietnamese risked their lives by fleeing Vietnam aboard small wooden boats. These emigrants reached refugee camps in Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Hong Kong, while approximately one-half of the people fleeing Vietnam in search of freedom and democracy perished at sea.
- 4) Today, more than 600,000 Vietnamese residents live in California, with the largest concentration of Vietnamese residents found outside of Vietnam residing in the County of Orange.

- 5) Human rights, religious freedom, democracy, and protection against threats of aggression are important concerns of Vietnamese Americans and Vietnamese communities worldwide stemming from abuse of human rights that continue to occur in Vietnam in the areas of child labor, human trafficking, religious and political persecution, suppression of the press, unlawful deprivation of life, forced disappearances, and land seizure, among others.
- 6) Vietnamese American communities throughout California will commemorate April 30, 2026, as Black April, a day of remembrance and rededication to the principles of freedom, including freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, and internet freedom.

This resolution recognizes the 51<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the Fall of Saigon, and encourages that the Vietnamese Heritage and Freedom Flag, which is recognized by the state of California as a symbol of the Vietnamese community's continued struggle for freedom and liberty for the people of Vietnam, be flown throughout the state.

#### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SR 106 (Cortese, 2026) – Adopted in Senate.

ACR 6 (Ta, Resolution Chapter 52, Statutes of 2025)

SCR 100 (Nguyen, Resolution Chapter 124, Statutes of 2024)

SCR 8 (Nguyen, Resolution Chapter 52, Statutes of 2023)

ACR 5 (Ta, Resolution Chapter 48, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:27:53

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 123  
Author: Chen (R), et al.  
Amended: 4/21/26 in Assembly  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Duanwu Jie

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes June 19, 2026, as Duanwu Jie, also known as the Dragon Boat Festival, and celebrates the cultural contributions and rich heritage of the communities who observe this important festival.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Duanwu Jie, also known as the Dragon Boat Festival, is a holiday with more than 2,000 years of history and deep cultural significance
- 2) Observed on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, Duanwu Jie is traditionally associated with honoring the poet and statesman Qu Yuan, whose legacy represents loyalty, integrity, and devotion to the public good.
- 3) Duanwu Jie is most famously marked by dragon boat races in which teams paddle in unison to the rhythm of drums symbolizing cooperation and perseverance.
- 4) Families and communities also celebrate by preparing and sharing zongzi, which is sticky rice wrapped in bamboo leaves, which reflects tradition, care, and togetherness. In many households, people hang herbs or wear protective charms, which are customs rooted in wishes for good health.
- 5) Today, Duanwu Jie continues to be celebrated around the world, bringing people together across generations and cultures.

This resolution recognizes June 19, 2026, as Duanwu Jie and celebrates the cultural contributions and rich heritage of the communities who observe this important festival.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:01

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 124  
Author: Ta (R), et al.  
Introduced: 1/20/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 77-0, 5/14/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Vietnam Human Rights Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution designates May 11, 2026, as Vietnam Human Rights Day in support of efforts to achieve freedom and human rights for the people of Vietnam. The measure encourages Californians to commemorate the day with appropriate activities, including, but not limited to, rallies, ceremonies, and discussions.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) May 11, 2026, is the 36th anniversary of the issuance of the Manifesto of the Non-Violent Movement for Human Rights in Vietnam.
- 2) The Manifesto, which calls upon Hanoi to respect basic human rights, accept a multiparty system, and restore the right of the Vietnamese people to choose their own form of government through free and fair elections, reflects the will and aspirations of the people of Vietnam.
- 3) According to the United States Census for 2020, more than 675,235 Vietnamese people live in California, with the largest concentration of Vietnamese residents found outside of Vietnam residing in the County of Orange.
- 4) Vietnam Human Rights Day focuses on highlighting human rights violations, promoting human rights issues in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and recognizing the efforts of Vietnamese dissidents.

This resolution encourages Californians to commemorate the day with appropriate activities, including, but not limited to, rallies, ceremonies, and discussions.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 118 (Ta, Resolution Chapter 67, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 45 (Ta, Resolution Chapter 45, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 77-0, 5/14/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Flora, Celeste Rodriguez

Prepared by: Destiny Bustos / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:15

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 143  
Author: Pacheco (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/19/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** California Cities Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the week of April 19, 2026, to April 25, 2026, inclusive, to be California Cities Week, and encourages all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Cities first arose when eight California municipalities incorporated in 1850 to provide essential safety and health services to the rapidly growing population of the territory of California, due to the periods of economic prosperity and immigration that followed the Gold Rush and both world wars.
- 2) Cities provide millions of Californians with essential services, including public libraries, fire departments, police departments, emergency medical and disaster response, parks and recreation, childcare, community and human services programs, solid waste and recycling management, water, sewer, utilities, land use planning, housing, economic development, transportation planning, maintenance of streets and roads, telecommunications, and more.
- 3) Today, California's 483 cities and towns vary in size and scope and serve diverse communities throughout the state, from small rural neighborhoods to large urban regions.

This resolution proclaims the week of April 19, 2026, to April 25, 2026, inclusive, to be California Cities Week, and encourages all Californians to be involved in their communities and be civically engaged with their local government.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 44 (Pacheco, Resolution Chapter 66, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 137 (Pacheco, Resolution Chapter 65, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 54 (Pacheco, Resolution Chapter 61, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/5/26)

California Municipal Utilities Association

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/5/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

5/6/26 13:50:30

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 149  
Author: Hart (D), Addis (D) and Bennett (D), et al.  
Introduced: 2/25/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** California Coastal Act of 1976

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution acknowledges and celebrates 50 years of coastal protection and affirms the state's longstanding commitment to protecting its coastal waters, as specified.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In 1976, the Legislature passed the California Coastal Act and the State Coastal Conservancy Act, based on findings that the California coastal zone is a distinct and valuable natural resource of vital and enduring interest to all the people.
- 2) The California Coastal Commission and the State Coastal Conservancy were created to implement these respective statutes, including the shared mandate to maximize public access to and along the coast.
- 3) The partnership between the California Coastal Commission and the State Coastal Conservancy through their complementary authority has been responsible for the conservation of over 500,000 acres of natural lands as open space, the creation of more than 2,500 public accessways and easements to and along the coast, the restoration of more than 50,000 acres of coastal habitats, the designation and opening of 875 miles of the California Coastal Trail, and the investment of over \$2 billion in coastal conservation, restoration, public access, and climate resilience all while supporting a thriving \$51 billion coast and ocean economy.
- 4) The State Coastal Conservancy Act ensures that all Californians are able to enjoy our iconic coastline and benefit from public investment in the permanent protection, restoration, and climate resilience of the coast.

This resolution acknowledges the value of ecologically sound coastal protection combined with carefully planned development as essential to the economic and social well-being of the state for the next 50 years and beyond, and reaffirms the findings of our predecessors from 1976 that the permanent protection of the state's natural and scenic coastal resources is a paramount concern to present and future residents of the state and nation.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/5/26)

Audubon California  
Azul  
Black Surf Santa Cruz, Inc.  
Business Alliance for Protecting the Pacific Coast  
California Coastal Protection Network  
California Coastkeeper Alliance  
Center for Biological Diversity  
City Surf Project  
County Park Friends  
Environment California  
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin  
Environmental Defense Center  
Environmental Protection Information Center  
Fish On  
Heal the Bay  
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust  
Los Angeles Waterkeeper  
Monterey Bay Aquarium  
Mujeres De La Tierra  
Natural Resources Defense Council  
Orange County Coastkeeper  
Outdoor Outreach  
Paddle for Peace  
Queer Surf  
Salted Roots  
Save Our Shores  
Surfrider Foundation  
Un Mar De Colores  
Wildcoast

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/5/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/6/26 13:50:31

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 158  
Author: Solache (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/5/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Donate Life Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Donate Life Month in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The Legislature has established an official state organ and tissue donor registry that has become the largest in the world, with almost 20,000,000 people signed up to save and heal the lives of others after death, although there is work to be done with our growing population of over 40,000,000.
- 2) One thousand eight hundred fifty-three Californians became organ donors in 2025 and over 4,000 lifesaving transplants were performed in our state that year. Tragically, more than 800 people died while waiting due to the shortage of available organs.
- 3) Donate Life California's vision is that one day all Californians will embrace organ, eye, and tissue donation as their personal responsibility.

This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Donate Life Month in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 51 (Hart, Resolution Chapter 60, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/5/26)

Donate Life California

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/5/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/6/26 13:50:32

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 159  
Author: Kalra (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/10/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Indigent defense

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution affirms the fundamental importance of indigent defense to due process, equal justice, and democratic governance, recognize public defenders as essential protectors of constitutional rights and the rule of law, and encourages the development of statewide approaches to indigent defense.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The California Constitution independently guarantees due process of law and the right to counsel in criminal proceedings; Section 15 of Article I of the California Constitution provides that a defendant in a criminal cause has the right to the assistance of counsel.
- 2) California's indigent defense system is primarily county-based, and the state does not provide comprehensive or reliable statewide funding to ensure that public defense systems are adequately staffed and resourced to meet constitutional standards.
- 3) State-controlled funding mechanisms and grant programs have historically provided significantly greater support to prosecution-related functions than to indigent defense, reinforcing disparities and limiting counties' ability to achieve functional parity between prosecution and defense.
- 4) Persistent underfunding and lack of parity undermine the fairness and reliability of the justice system, contribute to delays and inefficiencies, increase the risk of wrongful convictions, and erode public trust in the courts.
- 5) California has both a constitutional obligation and a moral responsibility to ensure that its indigent defense systems are adequately funded, appropriately

staffed, and capable of providing effective representation consistent with constitutional mandates.

This resolution affirms the fundamental importance of indigent defense to due process, equal justice, and democratic governance, recognize public defenders as essential protectors of constitutional rights and the rule of law, and encourages the development of statewide approaches to indigent defense.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/12/26)

ACLU California Action  
California Public Defenders Association  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
Local 148 Los Angeles County Public Defender's Union  
Smart Justice California, A Project of Beyond Impact

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/12/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:27:53

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 163  
Author: Ramos (D), et al.  
Introduced: 3/19/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution designates the month of May 2026 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 2024 Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Persons Data Report, there were 10,248 reported incidents of Native people who had gone missing, of which 5,614 were females and 6,871 were juveniles.
- 2) Today, there is still little data on the epidemic of missing and murdered indigenous people. The data that is available tends to be incomplete and inadequate. Current statistics by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that about 57% of these homicides happened in urban areas and about 43% happened in rural areas.
- 3) Since 2023, the Yurok Tribe has hosted the Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) Summit to bring together tribal leaders from across the state, MMIP survivors, and victim advocates, as well as state lawmakers, federal partners, law enforcement, and academic researchers to identify solutions to stop the crisis and to bring awareness, education, and action by giving a voice to California's missing and murdered indigenous people and their families.

This resolution designates the month of May 2026 as California's Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Awareness Month.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 39 (Ramos, Resolution Chapter 60, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 133 (Ramos, Resolution Chapter 69, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 25 (Ramos, Resolution Chapter 76, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/18/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/18/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

5/20/26 14:08:02

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 167  
Author: Hadwick (R), et al.  
Introduced: 3/26/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** World Agritourism Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims May 16, 2026, as World Agritourism Day.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is the nation's leading agricultural state, producing more than 400 commodities and annually contributing tens of billions of dollars to the state's economy.
- 2) Agritourism activities, such as farm tours, harvest festivals, farm stays, pumpkin patches, u-pick operations, farmers' markets, and agricultural education programs, help Californians better understand where their food comes from and the hard work required to produce it.
- 3) Rural communities throughout California benefit from agritourism through increased visitation, local spending, and support for small businesses.
- 4) Agritourism plays an important role in educating young people about agriculture, natural resources, conservation, and the importance of preserving California's agricultural heritage.
- 5) World Agritourism Day is celebrated internationally to highlight the value of agritourism in supporting farmers, strengthening rural communities, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

This resolution recognizes May 16, 2026, as World Agritourism Day and encourages all Californians to visit local farms and ranches, support agricultural producers, and learn more about the vital role agriculture plays in our state.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

Prepared by: Destiny Bustos / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:16

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 174  
Author: Muratsuchi (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/9/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 66-0, 5/7/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Student Mental Health Awareness Week in California

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes May 11, 2026, to May 15, 2026, inclusive, as Student Mental Health Awareness Week in California; and be it further.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Mental health issues among children and youth can seriously change how they learn, behave, and handle their emotions throughout their lifespan.
- 2) More than 42% of high school students experienced persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness, a 50% increase in the past decade.
- 3) School counselors, school social workers, school psychologists, school nurses, and other mental health professionals and support staff, including certified wellness coaches, are essential to a well-balanced school-based mental, behavioral, and physical health workforce.
- 4) By elevating the importance of mental and behavioral health in schools and by providing our children and youth with resources, we can dispel the stigma that surrounds mental health and cultivate a supportive and compassionate culture in our schools and communities.
- 5) It is important to set aside a week that recognizes the mental health of students in order to support the needs and well-being of students in California.

This resolution recognizes May 11, 2026, to May 15, 2026, inclusive, as Student Mental Health Awareness Week in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 64 (Rubio, Resolution Chapter 121, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 167 (Juan Carrillo, Resolution Chapter 70, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 29 (Quirk-Silva, Resolution Chapter 77, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 66-0, 5/7/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Ward, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Bonta, Chen, Flora, Gallagher, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Papan, Petrie-Norris, Celeste Rodriguez, Valencia, Wallis, Wicks

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:02

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 176  
Author: Elhawary (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/15/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Second Chance Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Second Chance Month in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Every individual is endowed with human dignity and value. Redemption and second chances are values of California. Restorative justice through healing and rehabilitation can help uplift society.
- 2) An estimated 8 million residents of California have a criminal record. About 35,000 Californians return to their communities from prison every year.
- 3) For individuals returning to their communities from prison or jail, gaining meaningful employment is one of the most significant predictors of successful reentry and has been shown to reduce future criminal activity.
- 4) Many individuals who have been incarcerated struggle to find employment and access capital to start a small business because of collateral consequences, which are sometimes not directly related to the offenses the individuals committed or any proven public safety benefit.
- 5) An individual who has been convicted of certain crimes is often barred from receiving the financial aid necessary to acquire additional skills and knowledge through some formal education programs.
- 6) Those barriers can have an impact on public safety by contributing to recidivism.

- 7) The designation of April 2026 as Second Chance Month may contribute to increased public awareness about the impact of collateral consequences and the need for closure for individuals with a criminal record who have paid their debt.

This resolution proclaims the month of April 2026 as Second Chance Month in California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No    Fiscal Com.:No    Local:No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:27:54

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 178  
Author: Flora (R), et al.  
Introduced: 4/16/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** National Rendering Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes April 21, 2026, as National Rendering Day.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The burden of responsibility for feeding the world extends beyond the farm, and rendering plays a critical role in ensuring we can meet the growing global demand for food, feed, and fuel while helping to reduce food waste and loss.
- 2) Up to one-half of each animal produced for meat is not consumed by humans due to North American consumer preferences, and rendering recycles these animal products into valuable ingredients for animal feed, renewable fuels, fertilizers, and other everyday products that would otherwise take up an enormous amount of precious landfill space and create public health concerns.
- 3) Renderers also collect billions of pounds of used cooking oil from restaurants and food manufacturers for upcycling into sustainable fuels, including biodiesel, that power trucks, trains, water vessels, and other vehicles.
- 4) Rendering is an essential, environmentally friendly process that significantly contributes to sustainability by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving landfill space, supporting a circular economy, and reducing reliance on imported resources.
- 5) The United States rendering industry annually recycles billions of pounds of material, contributes roughly \$10 billion in annual economic activity across the country, supports thousands of jobs nationwide, including in the State of California, and includes many small businesses that help drive the American economy.

- 6) It is no coincidence that National Rendering Day falls on the day before Earth Day, as renderers, dubbed the “original recyclers,” have been silently cleaning up our communities for centuries by ensuring no part of the animal is wasted and by helping drive forward a circular economy.

This resolution recognizes April 21, 2026, as National Rendering Day and commends the rendering industry and its workers for their vital contributions to environmental stewardship, public health, feeding the world, reducing food waste, and strengthening the economy.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/6/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/6/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/6/26 13:50:33

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 179  
Author: Flora (R), et al.  
Introduced: 4/20/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Wildland-Urban Interface Preparedness and Resilience Day

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims May 1, 2026, and the same date annually thereafter, as Wildland-Urban Interface Preparedness and Resilience Day.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California’s Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) represents an area where homes, communities, and critical infrastructure intermingle with fire-prone wildland vegetation, creating conditions for rapid fire spread, structure-to-structure ignition, and large-loss events across vast areas that are severely at risk for catastrophic wildfire.
- 2) In 2025, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection responded to over 8,000 wildfires that burned over 525,000 acres, resulting in 31 combined civilian and firefighter fatalities.
- 3) WUI areas span more than 7,000,000 acres, represent nearly 14,000,000 people — approximately 1 in 3 California residents — and account for the majority of buildings destroyed in California wildfires, making proactive planning, defensible space maintenance, home hardening, and communitywide mitigation efforts essential to protecting lives, property, and natural resources.
- 4) Ensuring fire-resilient communities requires a shared and enforceable commitment among residents, fire agencies, policymakers, and all levels of government to advance coordinated mitigation, planning, and education efforts across the state.

This resolution proclaims May 1, 2026, and the same date annually thereafter, as Wildland-Urban Interface Preparedness and Resilience Day.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/12/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/12/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:27:54

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 180  
Author: Connolly (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/21/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Compost Awareness Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares that the week of May 3, 2026, to May 9, 2026, inclusive, is designated as Compost Awareness Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California instituted ambitious goals around both organics diversion and compost use through Senate Bill 1383 (Chapter 395 of the Statutes of 2016), recognizing compost as an effective form of resource recovery, waste reduction, reuse and recycling, and pollution reduction.
- 2) Materials such as yard trimmings, vegetable cuttings, biosolids, food scraps, manures, and hay shavings have all been composted and converted into a beneficial product known as compost.
- 3) Applying finished compost is a proven method of growing healthy food, conserving water during extreme drought, providing resiliency during flooding conditions, reducing water consumption and nonpoint pollution, decreasing the dependence on chemical fertilizers, decreasing erosion, and remediating fire-damaged lands.

This resolution introduces The International Compost Awareness Week theme for 2026, “Compost! Feed the Soil that Feeds Us,” to highlight the benefits of composting in agriculture and food production and the role of compost in supporting healthy, nutritious food and, by extension, people and communities. Beyond responsible waste management, composting recognizes the interconnectedness between every person who eats and the earth that provides all

of our food, as well as our agency in feeding the earth our scraps so that the soil may continue to provide for us abundantly.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 70 (Blakespear, Resolution Chapter 126, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 161 (Connolly, Resolution Chapter 90, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 36 (Connolly, Resolution Chapter 78, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/18/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/18/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171

5/20/26 14:08:03

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 181  
Author: Patel (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/21/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 5/4/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** California Physical Education Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims May 1, 2026, to May 7, 2026, inclusive, as California Physical Education Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) For purposes of this resolution, “physical education” includes both general physical education and adapted physical education.
- 2) Physical education is an academic discipline that equips California students with the knowledge, skills, and dispositions necessary to develop and maintain physical, mental, and social health throughout their lifespan.
- 3) Physical education is an integral component of a well-rounded education in California and nationwide within the Every Student Succeeds Act, contributing to college, military, career, and vocational readiness and supporting a productive, healthy adulthood.
- 4) Scientific evidence indicates that the components of physical fitness are associated with cognitive functions such as attention, memory, self-regulation, and executive functioning, which support academic engagement and learning.
- 5) Substantial evidence shows that California’s children and young people are less active than ever. Physical education is an essential academic discipline to develop cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills that advance their

knowledge, and contribute to their dispositions for physical activity at all stages of life.

This resolution proclaims May 1, 2026, to May 7, 2026, inclusive, as California Physical Education Week to coincide with National Physical Education and Sport Week, to promote high-quality physical education instruction.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/8/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 73-0, 5/4/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Ward, Wicks, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Bennett, Caloza, Chen, Flora, Wallis, Wilson

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:27:55

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 182  
Author: Ransom (D), et al.  
Amended: 4/27/26 in Assembly  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Youth Mental Health Awareness Week in California

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution designates May 3, 2026, to May 9, 2026, inclusive, as Youth Mental Health Awareness Week in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Mental health plays a significant role in the overall well-being of youth, thus the importance to recognize and support mental health services for them.
- 2) Schools have the ability to foster inclusive, safe, supportive, respectful, and empowering environments for students who are suffering from mental illnesses.
- 3) Youth mental health programs should address trauma, while promoting resilience, healing, and the pursuit of academic success for all students.
- 4) Prioritizing mental health in our youth and providing them with resources can help reduce stigma and cultivate a culture of resilience, support, and compassion within schools and communities.
- 5) It is essential to designate a week dedicated to recognizing the mental health of our youth and supporting their well-being.

This resolution designates May 3, 2026, to May 9, 2026, inclusive, as Youth Mental Health Awareness Week in California.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:04

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 183  
Author: Sharp-Collins (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/23/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Black Health Equity Advocacy Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution recognizes May 4, 2026, to May 8, 2026, inclusive, and every first week of May thereafter, as Black Health Equity Advocacy Week, and commends the California Black Health Network and other organizations throughout the state for their efforts to improve the health, well-being, and life expectancy of Black Californians.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) The life expectancy at birth for Black Californians is 76.2 years of age, five years shorter than the state average and the lowest life expectancy of all racial and ethnic groups.
- 2) Black Californians experience the highest death rates from breast, cervical, colorectal, lung, and prostate cancer compared to all racial groups. Black birthing people in California were six times more likely to die from pregnancy-related complications than White birthing people, 56.2 compared to 9.4 pregnancy-related deaths per 100,000, respectively.
- 3) In an effort to bring awareness to the long-standing structural inequities that negatively impact the health and well-being of Black Californians, as well as to uplift existing efforts to address such inequities and dismantle the environmental and systemic barriers that contribute to disproportionate health outcomes and achieve racial justice, social justice, and environmental justice, the California Black Health Network is recognizing May 4, 2026, to May 8, 2026, and every first week of May thereafter, as Black Health Equity Advocacy Week.

This resolution recognizes May 4, 2026, to May 8, 2026, inclusive, and every first week of May thereafter, as Black Health Equity Advocacy Week, and commends the California Black Health Network and other organizations throughout the state for their efforts to improve the health, well-being, and life expectancy of Black Californians.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 53 (Weber, Resolution Chapter 91, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/12/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/12/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/13/26 16:27:56

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 184  
Author: Rivas (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/27/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Stuttering Awareness and Acceptance Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the week of May 10, 2026, to May 16, 2026, inclusive, as 2026 Stuttering Awareness and Acceptance Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Stuttering is a speech dysfluency characterized by repetition of sounds, syllables, or words, prolongation of sounds, and interruptions in speech. It is estimated that about 1 percent of the world's population stutters and roughly 3,000,000 Americans stutter.
- 2) When stuttering continues into adulthood, a person may have difficulty communicating with other people and stuttering may affect a person's quality of life, interpersonal relationships, job opportunities, and professional growth.
- 3) The opportunity for inclusiveness is the next logical step in the progress California must make to not only fully support and welcome the voices of people who stutter, but to also show their voices are needed.

This resolution proclaims the week of May 10, 2026, to May 16, 2026, inclusive, as 2026 Stuttering Awareness and Acceptance Week.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:04

**\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\***

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 186  
Author: Chen (R), et al.  
Introduced: 4/28/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** California Physical Fitness and Mental Well-Being Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares the month of May 2026 as California Physical Fitness and Mental Well-Being Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Regular physical activity offers substantial improvements in physical health and mental well-being for the majority of Californians, who are not receiving enough physical activity.
- 2) Nearly 25% of the state's adults say they are not physically active, and over two-thirds of California's children fail to meet the physical activity guidelines of engaging in at least one hour of physical activity every day, yet moderate physical activity can substantially reduce the risk of developing or dying from chronic illnesses and diseases.
- 3) Roughly 40% of California adults report having at least one of the five chronic and largely preventable conditions: high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, serious psychological distress, or asthma.
- 4) Mental health and physical health are closely connected, with the many well-established benefits of leading an active lifestyle including improved brain health and cognitive function, reduced risk of anxiety and depression, and improved sleep and overall quality of life.
- 5) The Legislature has the unique opportunity to educate the public about the benefits of safe physical activity and places to be active, promote the design of communities and use of spaces that support safe and convenient ways for

people to be physically active, and promote equitable community programs and policies that make it safe and easy for people to walk, bike, or wheelchair roll and be physically active.

This resolution recognizes the need to prioritize, preserve, and promote physical activity in public health policy to improve the physical fitness and mental well-being of all Californians.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 69 (Berman, Resolution Chapter 98, Statutes of 2025)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

Prepared by: Destiny Bustos / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:16

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 188  
Author: Soria (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/29/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 66-0, 5/7/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** California's Farm Week

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution designates May 10, 2026, to May 16, 2026, inclusive, as California's Farm Week.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) From nurturing careers to building vibrant communities, our agricultural industry is the backbone of California and we honor the dedication and hard work of those in the agricultural sector who help feed the nation and sustain our communities.
- 2) California is the nation's leader in agricultural exports, shipping \$23.6 billion in food and agricultural commodities around the world in 2022, which represents a 4.4% increase from the previous year.
- 3) California is estimated to lose 797,400 acres of agricultural land by 2040, and more than 300,000 acres of it will have been highly productive irrigated cropland, and thus California should continue to work for conservation to preserve California's agricultural heritage.
- 4) A broad approach to agricultural education is vital to ensuring that California agricultural farms and ranches continue to flourish.

This resolution designates May 10, 2026, to May 16, 2026, inclusive, as California's Farm Week.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 75 (Alanis, Resolution Chapter 83, Statutes of 2025)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 66-0, 5/7/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Ward, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Bonta, Chen, Flora, Gallagher, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Papan, Petrie-Norris, Celeste Rodriguez, Valencia, Wallis, Wicks

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:05

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 189  
Author: Ahrens (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/30/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Foster Youth Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims the month of May 2026 as Foster Youth Awareness Month in California.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California's children and youth are our hope for the future, and all children deserve a safe, loving, accepting, stable, and nurturing home. Preserving families is the primary goal of the child welfare system.
- 2) A child's success is best supported in a child welfare system that is family-focused, child-centered, and community-based.
- 3) One-half of all children in foster care have endured four or more adverse childhood experiences such as abuse, neglect, and abandonment, which can negatively impact their health and development.
- 4) California recognizes the enduring and valuable contribution of relatives and foster and adoptive parents who open their hearts, families, and homes to vulnerable children and youth.

This resolution proclaims the month of May 2026 as Foster Youth Awareness Month in California.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SR 10 (Wahab, Ashby, Rubio, 2025) – Adopted by the Senate.  
SCR 147 (Grove, Newman, Wahab, Resolution Chapter 121, Statutes of 2024)  
SCR 65 (Ashby, Resolution Chapter 102, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/19/26)

California Alliance of Child and Family Services

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/19/26)

None received

Prepared by: Aizenia Randhawa / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/20/26 14:08:06

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 190  
Author: Ortega (D), et al.  
Introduced: 4/30/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** California Day of the Teacher

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims May 13, 2026, as the California Day of the Teacher.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) Today, we recognize that teachers continue to face significant challenges, as their workloads continue to increase; their schools and school districts are under-resourced and subject to budget cuts; and their wages and benefits lag behind those of comparable professionals.
- 2) In 2026, the California Teachers Association published “The State of California’s Public Schools: A Survey of TK-12 Educators” (survey), which contained the results of over 2,000 member surveys and reported that 80% of those educators surveyed reported that schools in California do not have enough resources to meet the needs of pupils.
- 3) The California Teachers Association survey found that 88% of educators surveyed reported insufficient funding for schools and low pay for educators, while 78% reported their classrooms were overcrowded.
- 4) According to the State Department of Education, California is facing a teacher shortage, with more than 10,000 vacancies statewide, showing the dire need to retain teacher.
- 5) To continue educating the population of California, teacher grant programs are necessary to provide the training and mentorship needed to encourage teachers to remain in classrooms.

- 6) Long ago California recognized the immeasurable value of our teachers, and the second Wednesday in May has traditionally been recognized as the California Day of the Teacher, a special observance that honors teachers and the teaching profession.

This resolution urges all Californians to observe the Day of the Teacher by taking the time to remember and honor all individuals who give the gift of knowledge through teaching.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:17

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 195  
Author: Gabriel (D), Addis (D), Ahrens (D), Bauer-Kahan (D), Berman (D),  
Haney (D), Irwin (D), Krell (D), Lowenthal (D), Pellerin (D), Blanca  
Rubio (D), Ward (D) and Zbur (D), et al.  
Introduced: 5/4/26  
Vote: 21

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**SUBJECT:** Jewish American Heritage Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims May 2026 as Jewish American Heritage Month in California and would commend the Jewish American community for its profound contributions to California's growth, innovation, and diversity, and would state that the Legislature encourages all Californians to celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) May is nationally recognized as Jewish American Heritage Month, first proclaimed in 2006, celebrating more than 350 years of Jewish contributions to the United States and underscoring our nation's commitment to religious liberty.
- 2) Jewish Californians have built thriving agricultural enterprises and retail institutions, helped establish the first department stores and nonprofit organizations in Los Angeles, and pioneered the motion picture industry that defined Hollywood, led by figures such as Louis B. Mayer and Jack Warner.
- 3) Jewish Americans have played a significant role in the labor movement in California, advocating for fair wages, safe working conditions, and workers' rights, including leadership in the garment, retail, and entertainment industries in Los Angeles and across the state, where Jewish labor organizers and attorneys helped strengthen protections for immigrant and working-class communities and supported the growth of unions representing film, service, and manufacturing workers, building on the national labor leadership of Sidney

Hillman, whose work helped advance workers' rights and labor protections across the United States.

- 4) Today, approximately 1.2 million Jews live in California—the nation's second-largest Jewish population—including growing numbers of multiracial, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Latino Jews, sustaining a vibrant and diverse network of synagogues, schools, social service agencies, museums, and cultural centers.
- 5) Jewish American Heritage Month invites Californians of every background to explore Jewish history, culture, and resilience, honoring generations who helped forge “a more perfect union” and continue to advance the cultural, economic, and civic life of our state and nation.

This resolution encourages all Californians to celebrate Jewish American Heritage Month by deepening their understanding of Jewish history and culture, participating in appropriate programs and ceremonies, and standing united against antisemitism.

#### **Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 178 (Becker, 2026) – Held at Assembly Desk.

SR 47 (Stern, 2025) – Adopted in Senate.

HR 40 (Gabriel, 2023) – Adopted in Assembly.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

Prepared by: Destiny Bustos / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:18

\*\*\*\* **END** \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 196  
Author: Solache (D), et al.  
Introduced: 5/4/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 77-0, 5/14/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** California Small Business Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution declares May as California Small Business Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) California is home to more than 4.1 million small businesses, representing over 99% of all businesses in the state, and serving as the foundation of the world's fourth largest economy.
- 2) Small businesses in California employ approximately 7.5 million workers, nearly one-half of the state's private workforce, driving innovation, creating jobs, and serving as vital pillars of local communities.
- 3) Forty-seven percent of California's small businesses are owned by individuals from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, reinforcing the state's commitment to inclusive economic opportunity.
- 4) Minority-owned small businesses contribute nearly \$193 billion in economic output per year, supporting 2.5 million jobs in California each year and generating \$28.7 billion in tax revenue, which helps fund essential services such as education, infrastructure, and housing.
- 5) Small businesses in California have demonstrated exceptional resilience and adaptability, successfully navigating one of the most competitive landscapes in the nation, while continuing to lead in sectors such as clean energy, biotechnology, food innovation, and digital commerce.

This resolution declares May as California Small Business Month, in celebration of the contributions small businesses make to our economy, culture, and communities.

### **Related/Prior Legislation**

ACR 76 (Solache, Resolution Chapter 101, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 198 (Villapudua, Resolution Chapter 110, Statutes of 2024)

ACR 80 (Villapudua, Resolution Chapter 166, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

Immigrants Rising

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 77-0, 5/14/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Flora, Celeste Rodriguez

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:18

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*

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THIRD READING

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Bill No: ACR 198  
Author: Patel (D), et al.  
Introduced: 5/5/26  
Vote: 21

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ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 77-0, 5/14/26 (Consent) - See last page for vote

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**SUBJECT:** Maternal Mental Health Awareness Month

**SOURCE:** Author

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**DIGEST:** This resolution proclaims May 2026 as Maternal Mental Health Awareness Month.

**ANALYSIS:** This resolution makes the following legislative findings:

- 1) In the United States, maternal depression is the most common complication of pregnancy, yet also one of the most underdiagnosed obstetrical complications in the country. Maternal mental health disorders encompass a range of mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, bipolar disorder, and postpartum psychosis.
- 2) Maternal mental health affects about one in five women during or after pregnancy, but all women are at risk of suffering from maternal mental health disorders. Specifically, in California, one in three mothers suffers from pregnancy-related depression or anxiety.
- 3) Fewer than 15% of identified cases of maternal mental health disorders are treated as a result of the shortage of screening providers who are available or able to provide necessary treatment, and also as a result of personal, structural, and systemic barriers within the health care system.
- 4) Lack of understanding and the continual social stigma of mental health disorders prevent women and families from understanding the signs, symptoms, and risks involved with maternal mental health and disproportionately affect women who lack access to social support networks.

This resolution dedicates the month of May 2026 as Maternal Mental Health Awareness Month.

**Related/Prior Legislation**

SCR 161 (Weber Pierson, Resolution Chapter 73, Statutes of 2026)

ACR 78 (Patel, Resolution Chapter 102, Statutes of 2025)

ACR 70 (Pellerin, Resolution Chapter 94, Statutes of 2023)

SCR 63 (Hurtado, Resolution Chapter 101, Statutes of 2023)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: No Local: No

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 5/26/26)

California Perinatal Wellness Alliance

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 5/26/26)

None received

**ASSEMBLY FLOOR:** 77-0, 5/14/26

**AYES:** Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

**NO VOTE RECORDED:** Arambula, Flora, Celeste Rodriguez

Prepared by: Hunter Flynn / SFA / (916) 651-4171  
5/27/26 16:29:19

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*